The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune

Tuesday Morning, June 25, 1872.

Hon. Newton Cloud, of Morgan County, Ill., declines to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, on account of failing health.

St. John's Day was generally celebrated by the Masons yesterday throughout the country.

Spanish journals deny the story that the Government of Spain has asked for the recall of Minister Sickles.

Hon. John F. Driggs is the second prominent man in Michigan who has come out within the past few days with an unqualified indorsement of Greeley and Brown.

The Custom House Convention, at Baton Rouge, has completed its nominations and adjourned. The nominees for Congressman-at-Large and Secretary of State are colored men.

The Democratic Conventions in Cass, Scott, and Morgan Counties, have instructed their delegates for James M. Epler for Congress from that district. It is thought that Epler will be nominated on the first ballot.

Mr. Groesbeck's friends are confident that he will not accept the New York parlor nomination, or in any other way do aught to discourage the friends or encourage the enemies of the Cincinnati ticket.

Mr. Forney's labors in behalf of Greeley and Brown are daily growing more and more energetic. His last blast at the Harrisburg clique (printed in another column) may not be without its exaggerations, yet it cannot fail to serve the purpose of an electioneering document in the interest of Buckalew.

The piano-makers of New York City are all at work again under the ten-hour rule. A few of their number, in the employ of one firm, succeeded in obtaining an advance of 10 per cent over their old pay; the others resume work at the old rate. The eight-hour men are threatening strikes in the other large Eastern cities, but are not fully organized, or are fearful of the result.

The State Department at Washington has been notified that an American schooner, the James Bliss, has been captured by a Canadian cutter for an alleged violation of the Dominion laws; and, as if to add insult to injury, has hoisted the Dominion flag over the Stars and Stripes, the American flag being union down. The State Department at Washington has not yet intimated a desire to call an extra session of the Senate to consider the matter.

The striking event in New York City yesterday was the demand of the tonsorial artists for a decrease of hours of labor. The majority of the establishments had not the face to stand out against the demand, as, without a sufficient number of assistants to meet the demand of customers, they would soon have become strapped. A small minority of the employers have concluded to hold out until the edge of the movement shall have worn off.

The June report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture is very exhaustive. In condition the prominent varieties of grains in the Western States are behind last year, while the same varieties in other States make a better showing. The general average of the crops is placed at 94, 100 being the standard of medium prospects. The summary of returns of area sown shows a reduction of 2 per cent from that of 1871.

Brother-in-Law Casey, Collector at New Orleans, has not yet forwarded his resignation to Washington. A despatch from the capital intimates that Mr. Casey and numerous influential friends of Mr. Casey, are so pleased with the present State of things that they desire a continuance, and will persevere in their labors in this direction until the little irregularities of Casey's, exposed by the Congressional Committee, already forgiven, shall be entirely forgotten.

The second week of the International Jubilee was inaugurated by the presentation of Handel's Grand Oratorio, "Israel in Egypt." With a smaller orchestra, chorus, and audience, there was better music, and much improved facilities for enjoying it. President Grant is due at the Coliseum today, and our next President is expected to visit the Hub some time during the week. It is proposed to organize a permanent society, to consist of 10,000 vocalists, for oratorio work, and to petition the Legislature for funds to erect a building for the use of the society on stated occasions.

The Missouri Legislature, finding progress or harmony impossible under existing circumstances, yesterday resolved that the Governor has no power to divide the State into Congressional districts; that the Legislature adjourn, and that His Excellency be requested to immediately reconvene that body for the purpose of redistricting the State. A proclamation immediately issued, and the Legislature met thereunder, when the Senate passed its old bill, dividing the State into thirteen districts and sent the same to the House. [Under this bill St. Louis gets three members.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with few important changes in prices. Mess pork was in fair demand, and steady at $12.35a12.40 cash, and $12.50a12.52 1-2 seller July. Lard was a shade firmer, closing at $8.77 1-2 cash, and $8.65a8.70 seller July. Meats were steady at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders, and 6 3-8a6 1-2c for short ribs. Highwines were 1c higher, closing at 86c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and inactive. Wheat was moderately active, and less irregular, at 2c decline, closing at $1.30a1.30 1-2 cash, $1.30 1-2a1.30 5-8 seller July, and $1.29 3-4a1.30 seller August. Corn was active and a shade easier, closing at 42 5-8a42 3-4c cash, 43 1-8a43 1-4c seller July, and 44 7-8a45c seller August. Oats were weak at a slight advance, closing at 29c cash, and 29 1-4c seller July. Rye was dull and 1-2c lower, at 62 1-2c for No. 2. Barley was in better demand and a shade firmer, at 50a51c for No. 2, and 43c for No. 3. There was an active demand for hogs, and prices were firm at 5a10c advance, with sales at $3.85a4.25. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and weak at about last Saturday's prices.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Disaster.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 24.—A *post mortem* examination was held this forenoon on the bodies of those killed by the railroad accident on Saturday afternoon on the Grand Trunk Railroad. The number of deaths up to this time is 30, principally lumbermen and telegraph line builders from the province of Quebec.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 24.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of the late railroad accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad find that it was purely accidental; that, in our opinion, the track was in good condition; that the engineer was a sober, efficient, and careful officer, and died at his post.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Clear and partially cloudy weather, and light to fresh easterly to southerly winds continue on Tuesday north and west of the Ohio Valley. Clear and clearing weather over Kentucky, Tennessee and the Gulf States, with light to fresh winds. Cloudy weather, areas of rain, and light to fresh southerly to westerly winds for the South Atlantic States, and very probably for the New England and Middle States.

Crop Report from Central Illinois.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, June 24.—The winter wheat harvest has commenced in Jersey and other counties adjacent to and to the southward of this. The berry of the crop is generally plump and large, but the yield will be light; perhaps will average no more than from 13 to 15 bushels to the acre. Corn and other field crops are unusually promising, but are now needing rain. Fruit prospects were never better.

The Wisconsin Lumber Business.

LACROSSE, June 24.—The *Republican-Leader* to-day gives a detailed account of the shipments of our log dealers here up to the 15th inst. Nearly 200,000,000 feet of logs were put into Black River last winter. About half these have been run to the boom in this city, and 65,000,000 feet had been rafted up to the 15th, and consigned to various mills between here and St. Louis, Clinton and Hannibal buying heavily.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Groesbeck Not Likely to Accept the New York Parlor Nomination.

Forney's Last Drive at the Harrisburg Clique.

Prospects Good for Greeley in That State in November.

Ex-Congressman Driggs, of Michigan, Out for the Cincinnati Nominees.

Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, Replies to His Calumniators.

FORNEY'S LAST DRIVE AT THE CAMERON CLIQUE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 24.—In his paper to-day, Colonel Forney pours a very damaging broadside into the Cameron clique. The pith of his revelation is as follows: The Camerons now own and control the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. They are his principal bondsmen, and reap the largest portion of the aggregate of gains secured by banking with the funds of the Commonwealth. Directly and indirectly Simon Cameron, his son Donald, and his brother William, are the principal shareholders in the banks respectively at Lewisburg, Northumberland, Harrisburg, Middletown, West Chester, Lancaster Lebanon, and Reading. The banks of Harrisburg and Middletown are controlled by the Camerons, Donald being a paid officer in each, while the others do his work. These banks have deposits of State funds aggregating at least half a million dollars. All checks for small amounts of money paid by the State Treasurer are drawn on Cameron's bank. You see by these facts why the Camerons are so anxious to have Hartranft elected Governor. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is a member, in conjunction with the State Treasurer and Auditor General, of the sinking fund. That office, in case Hartranft is elected, will be dictated by Cameron. The last Legislature was manipulated to prevent Geary from appointing an Auditor General who might have been inimical to Cameron's interests, and therefore to cover up a long secreted series of stupendous frauds, Hartranft's time of office was extended. Second, the Camerons are State Treasurer Mackey's principal bondsmen. By a Philadelphia broker's failure, Mr. Mackey lost a fraction less than $100,000. He is a poor man; but his loss had to be made up. How was this to be done? Not by the Camerons. Hence, Mackey opens a check on a Pittsburgh bank for the amount lost by the failure of the Philadelphia broker, which check was never cashed, but deposited in the vault of the Treasury, where it yet remains, with innumerable other similar papers, all counted as cash, when they are really not worth a farthing more than their weight on the ragman's scales. The vault of the State Treasury is the most polluted locality in the State Government, and, in its dark and impenetrable recesses, there are more frauds hidden than those which damned the Tammany Ring of New York, all of which the Camerons are resolutely determined shall not be exposed, if they can get Mackey's accounts sealed at the expiration of his present term, and his faulty accounts turned over as cash to his successor, whoever that may be. It will ease the Camerons not less than $100,000, and may save them from paying double the sum.

A GRANT REPUBLICAN FIZZLE AT ANDERSON, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 24.—For the past two or three weeks, General Tom. M. Brown has been advertised to speak here on the political issues of the day, and great expectations were entertained by the Administration party as to the result. Posters were pasted, Chinese lanterns were engaged for illumination, brass bands promenaded the streets, vainly endeavoring to drum up or blow up an audience, and every effort made to assemble a large crowd. The crowd didn't assemble. The General arrived from Indianapolis about 8 p. m., and was received at the depot by a few friends and taken to the Stillwell House. At about 7:30 he took the stand, temporarily erected for the occasion, and delivered his carefully prepared speech. Past wars were fought over again, the old, old story of Grant's payment of the public debt was told, Democrats were again denounced as traitors and thieves, Greeley bailed Jeff. Davis again, and, taken all in all, the speech was nothing more than what has been told time and again by all the Radical Administration speakers of the land. Several faint efforts were made to cheer the speaker, but at no time was there more than fifty or sixty voices to be heard. The whole scheme was a grand failure. The event has been looked forward to as the grand chucker in this section. The evening was cool and pleasant, and every excuse was offered by the Grant men for the appearance of a crowd. The excuses were too thin. Farmers were busy killing "tater bugs." It is supposed about one-half the crowd consisted of Greeley men, that is, to judge by the number of white hats to be seen. To take this as a criterion by which to judge, Madison County will give old Horace Greeley about 1,500 majority in the coming campaign.

M. C. Kerr, candidate for Congressman-at-Large, and James B. Ryan, candidate for Treasurer of State, will speak here next Thursday evening, and then old Madison will turn out a crowd she can and will be proud of.

MORGAN COUNTY—DELEGATES TO THE LIBERAL CONVENTION — DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION IN THE TWELFTH DISTRICT—SCOTT COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, June 24.—The Liberal Republicans of Morgan County held a meeting at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday evening, and appointed the following delegates from Morgan County to the State Convention, to be held at Springfield, on the 26th inst.: Colonel Julius Strawn, John T. Alexander, Rev. W. W. Clayton, Major A. G. Link, and Captain Chas. Eirich.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Twelfth District is to be held in this city on Thursday, July 11.

The Cass County Democratic Convention, held in Virginia on Saturday last, instructed the delegates from that county to the Congressional Convention to vote for Hon. James M. Epler, of this city. Scott County had previously instructed for Epler, and the Morgan County delegation are unanimously for him. It is generally conceded that Mr. Epler will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

As far as heard from, Hon. William H. Barnes, of Jacksonville, is the unanimous choice of the delegates from Central and Southern Illinois for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General, and, it is believed, will receive the nomination.

Hon. Newton Cloud, for whom the delegates from Morgan County to the State Convention are instructed to vote for Lieutenant Governor, declines to be a candidate for that office, on account of feeble and failing health.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The dead-lock which has existed between the two houses of the Legislature for some days past on the subject of redistricting the State, was broken to-day by the House passing a concurrent resolution relating that as grave doubts exist in both Houses about the power of the Governor to divide the State into Electoral Districts, both Houses adjourn *sine die* at 12 o'clock, and request the Governor to re-convene the General Assembly for the purpose of redistricting the State. The Senate struck the preamble from this resolution, and passed it. The House agreed to the amendment, and the Legislature adjourned at noon. Governor Brown immediately issued a proclamation reconvening the General Assembly at 2 o'clock for the purpose of dividing the State into Congressional Districts.

The Senate, on meeting, took up and again passed the bill adopted last Saturday, dividing the State into thirteen Congressional Districts, and the House earnestly discussed it most of the afternoon. The bill gives St. Louis County three Congressmen.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—Delegates to the State Convention are arriving in large numbers. Already all the rooms in the principal hotels are taken. The indications now are that the proceedings of both bodies will be harmonious, the desire of the delegates being to make all sacrifices for harmony. It seems that the State ticket will be composed of both Liberals and Democrats, and that it will be selected by a joint Committee of Conference from each Convention. Senator Trumbull is to be here in the morning, and the other prominent gentlemen will arrive during the day. Every indication is that the Convention will be the largest held in the State for years. The Governorship is between Trumbull and Koerner. The latter is already on the ground. Colonel William R. Morrison seems to be the person most talked of for Lieutenant-Governor.

SENATOR CALDWELL IN SELF-DEFENCE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 24.—Senator Caldwell, having returned to his home in this city yesterday, was serenaded to-night by a large concourse of citizens, and, in a brief speech, responded to the compliment. Referring to the persecution and calumnies that had followed him from his State to the United States Senate, he said he did not believe one human being, uninspired by mercenary or envious motives, had given these charges character or credence; that he would meet these charges and vindicate the good name and confidence so long and so uniformly placed in him by his kind neighbors. He reviewed the work of the session just closed, and congratulated the State upon a united, earnest delegation in Congress. He did not deem this the time or occasion for the utterance of political sentiment, yet he could not refuse to congratulate the State and nation upon the clear and unmistakable expression everywhere found of the confidence in the Administration, and determination to perpetuate it in the election of Grant and Wilson.

KANE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., June 24.—The Kane County Republican Convention, at Geneva, to-day, was largely represented. A special train went up from Aurora. Its action was harmonious in favor of General Farnsworth, and the thirteen delegates appointed to the Congressional Convention at Elgin next Thursday were unanimously instructed therefor. The ladies of Geneva gave a sumptuous dinner to all in attendance.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING AT DANVILLE, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 24.—At a Liberal Republican meeting held in Danville this evening, the following were chosen delegates to the Springfield Convention: General R. H. Carnahan, John Ludington, H. A. Coffee, Dr. William Fithian, Louis Kahn, Dr. H. W. Morehouse, Mr. D. Coffee, Charles Buhl. The Liberal cause is strong in Old Vermillion. We expect to carry the county for Greeley and Brown.

ANOTHER PROMINENT MICHIGAN POLITICIAN ON GREELEY AND BROWN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—The *Tribune*, of to-morrow, will publish a long letter from Hon. John F. Driggs, for several years Congressman from the Saginaw District, declaring for Greeley and Brown. In his letter he arraigns with much severity the course of Senator Chandler in this State, and of the Administration in making Chandler its mouthpiece in Michigan.

LOUISIANA CUSTOM HOUSE NOMINATIONS.

BATON ROUGE, June 24.—The following additional nominations were made by the Custom House Convention: Congressman at Large, James Lewis (colored); Secretary of State, O. C. Blandon (colored); Auditor, Charles Clinton; Attorney General, A. P. Field; Superintendent of Education, Charles W. Keating.

Adjourned *sine die*.

THE GROESBECK NOMINATION.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—There is no public declaration yet from Mr. Groesbeck with reference to his recent nomination at New York, and there probably will not be until after Judge Stallo's return, which will not occur until Wednesday. Mr. Groesbeck's friends have no idea that he will allow himself to be used in any way to embarrass the Baltimore Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—All the railroads leading East from this point have put the fair to the Baltimore Convention at $20 the round trip.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the delegates of the State of New York to the Baltimore Convention giving his reasons for supporting Greeley, and arguing that the Democratic party will be dissolved if Greeley is not indorsed at Baltimore.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The Democrats tonight elected delegates in city and county to the State Convention, at Cleveland. Most of them are pledged for Greeley.

THE ABITRATION.

Latest Developments.

GENEVA, June 23.—All the Commissioners on the Board of Arbitration are still absent, except Davis and Cushing, of the American representation. Nothing has transpired to weaken the hopes entertained for the amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A Washington special says: "It is believed that a serious question will arise before the Geneva Board with regard to the indirect claims. Arbitrator Adams holds that the indirect claims are within the Treaty, and that the Tribunal should pass on the question of their admissibility, while Sir Alexander Cockburn maintains the opposite opinion."

LONDON, June 24.—A special from Geneva to the *News* denies that there is anything to indicate a prolonged stay of the English and American Commissioners at Geneva. Mr. Waite, of counsel for America, has gone to Paris, where his wife is lying ill. Baron D'Itajuba has left for Frankfort. The Americans are hopeful of a most satisfactory termination of the arbitration. Both sides have received letters and despatches from their respective Governments since the adjournment last Wednesday. Bancroft Davis got an important telegram from Secretary of State Fish yesterday, which the *News* correspondent has reason to believe is the final reply of America. The *News*, in commenting upon the present status of the Arbitration, says it thinks that "Horace Greeley's improving prospects for an election to the Presidency of the United States have spurred President Grant in vigorous efforts to save the treaty."

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Contrary to reports from Geneva, it is ascertained from an official source that no negotiations are in progress for a new Supplemental Treaty. Such course is considered unnecessary in consequence of the decision ruling out of the Tribunal the claims for indirect damages. During a recent conversation with President Grant, he said that everything which could be done by Secretary Fish relative to the Treaty of Washington was with his full concurrence, and therefore the responsibility of diplomatic action did not entirely rest upon that officer.

GENEVA, June 24.—It is announced that the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Alabama claims will hold a meeting to-morrow instead of Wednesday, fixed at the last adjournment of the court, Count Sclopis, President of the Board, having to-day recalled the absent Arbitrators by the use of the telegraph.

OHIO.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Pass a Worthless Check.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—On Saturday last, a middle-aged man, presenting a good business appearance, giving the name of Joseph Phelps, presented himself at the First National Bank of this city with a letter of recommendation purporting to be from Evans, Wharton & Co., New York. He represented that he was here to make some investments, and desired to make some deposits, upon which he could draw interest. Mr. Stanwood, Cashier, replied that they could pay no interest on his deposits. The stranger, at the close of the interview, presented a check on the Fulton National Bank, of New York, for $8,000, to which was signed the name of Evans, Wharton & Co., New York, and which bore a printed certificate apparently from the bank. Upon this he desired to draw a few hundred dollars, which the Cashier declined to advance, whereupon the man departed, and has not since been heard from. The New York firm was at once informed of what had occurred, and replied that they knew nothing of the check, letter, or man. The man's deportment and appearance were well calculated to deceive, and, since he will probably make similar attempts elsewhere, bankers should be on their guard. The man who made a fruitless effort in Covington is now supposed to be the same person.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPIRITUALISM AND INSANITY.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Dr. Wolverton, of 328 Broadway, professes to be a believer in spiritualism, and has a son, named Walter, who has attained his majority. A short time ago the Doctor brought home a lady, Elizabeth Vosberg, and introduced her to the son as his mother. They did not, however, live long in harmony, for the old gentleman, becoming jealous of his son, left home altogether. Returning shortly after, the young man attacked his father and gave him a pummeling. Upon this Dr. Wolverton had him committed to a lunatic asylum, whereupon Elizabeth Vosberg sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* and made application for his release. The story of Miss Vosberg is that, some weeks since, she was induced to accompany Dr. Wolverton to his residence, where she was introduced to the young man as his spiritual mother, and where she has remained ever since, although she denies that she lived with the Doctor as his wife. Miss Vosberg further alleges that she became jealous of the young man, and, for this reason, about four weeks since, caused his incarceration as a lunatic. She also avers that she is abundantly able to support and take care of him. The young man was brought before Judge Barrett to-day, where he exhibited such unmistakable evidences of insanity that the Court at once dismissed the writ, and remanded him to the asylum. The young woman then tried to have the father committed to the asylum, but did not succeed.

STOCKS.

Though fluctuations were more frequent than on Saturday, affairs in Wall street were dull to-day. On the Stock Exchange the day started out with a firmer feeling in the share list, under which Erie advanced to 56 1-2, Pacific Mail to 71 1-8, and Northwestern common to 72 7-8. This caused an advance in the balance of the list of 1-4 to 3-4 per cent. In the afternoon the market became heavy, and declined 1-2 to 1 1-2 per cent. The greatest decline was in Canton, which fell off from 101 to 99 1-2, and at the close the stock was offered at 99 1-2, with 97 1-8 as the best bid. Erie declined from 56 1-2 to 55 1-8; Northwestern from 73 7-8 to 72 5-8; Pacific Mail from 71 7-8 to 71 1-4; C., C. & I. C. from 36 1-2 to 35 3-8; Union Pacific from 38 1-4 to 37 5-8, and Ohios from 45 3-4 to 45. The general market was dull throughout, with the exception of Erie, Pacific Mail, and Northwestern common, in which stocks there was occasional activity.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy at 4 to 5 per cent on call, and 6 to 7 1-2 per cent for prime business paper. The banks are still free buyers of mercantile paper, which is about the only way they can employ their idle balances at present.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was stronger this afternoon. Prime bankers advanced rates to 109 7-8 for 60 days' sterling, and 110 1-2 for sight.

GOLD

declined to 113 early in the day, but in the afternoon the market was firmer, and advanced to 113 3-8.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

lower in the morning and firmer in the afternoon; fluctuations slight and business small. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104 3-4a104 5-8; Union Pacific firsts, 83 3-8a83 1-2; land grants, 81 1-2a82; incomes, 86 7-8a87.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market opened dull and irregular. Good superfine scarce and wanted. Fresh ground State, scarce and firm. Winter, sound and heavy at close. Market easier for medium and high grades of fall and winter ground, and steady for the low grades and fresh ground. In wheat there was nothing doing. At the opening holders advanced their views and shippers held back. The market closes easier for spring, with a limited demand. Winter wheat neglected and nominal.

Pork fairly active and prices easier.

[To the Associated Press.]

PAYMENT OF THE JULY INTEREST.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The United States Treasury will commence to prepay the July interest on Wednesday, a considerable portion of which is due to Europe.

THE STOKES CASE.

A sixth panel of one hundred jurors was ordered in the Stokes case. The only juror obtained, making the tenth, was John A. Lefferts, enameller, West Twenty-second street. Judge Lyman Tremaine appeared as one of Stokes' counsel to-day.

THE LIBERTY STREET EXPLOSION.

The Fire Marshal has finished the examination of the cause of the disastrous explosion in Liberty street Saturday, and has decided that it was caused by the ignition of vapor of nitrous ether from a gas jet.

POSTPONED.

The trial of VanWinkle Bogert, the lover and alleged accomplice of Libbie Garrabrandt, in the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs at Paterson, has been postponed until September.

WILL CONTESTED.

The will of James Scott, clothier, who bequeathed $200,000 to Julia Scott, his reputed wife, and Margaret Kellis, a servant, is contested by Caroline Scott, who claims that she married testator many years ago, and was never divorced from him.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Mrs. Mary Myer brought action to recover $20,000 damages from the Central Park North and East River Railroad Company, for injuries sustained six months ago, by being thrown to the ground by a car starting suddenly.

INGERSOLL AGAIN.

Judge Blatchford has granted an order to J. A. Heath & Co., of which firm James N. Ingersoll, the Tammany chair-maker was the principal partner, to show cause why they should not be declared bankrupts, and their estate divided *pro rata* among creditors.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons has decided to grant petitions of the people of Paterson and vicinity, and commute the sentence of Libby Garrabrandt to imprisonment for life.

TO BE HANGED.

John W. Avery will be hanged Friday for the murder of Jacob Erb, at Cresskill, the Court of Pardons refusing to commute his sentence.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The Strikers Who Were Clubbed in Court—The Case Dismissed—The Eight-Hour Movement Elsewhere.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The battalion of strikers who were clubbed on Forty-second street, a few days ago, while making threatening demonstrations on a furniture factory, appeared in Court, to-day, to prosecute the policemen who assaulted them. President of Police Commission Smith heard the case. The defendants were Inspector Dilks, and Police Captains Burden and Gunner. Plaintiff, August Stark, gave testimony as follows: I am a cabinetmaker; on the 15th inst., between 7 and 8 a. m., about seventy members of the Eight-Hour League, and myself among the number, were passing through Forty-second street; we were orderly, and making no disturbance; when near the corner of Third avenue, we were set upon by about one hundred policemen, and a number were clubbed. The clubbing was done by order of the superior officer in command.

Mr. Smith. Was not seventy a large number to be at one corner?

Counsel here announced himself as watching proceedings on behalf of the League. He said: Who did you see strike? A. I saw a Captain come round and strike some men, without they doing anything or saying a word. Don't know who struck me on the arm, it did not hurt me much; I was too quick; but he struck about fifteen more; there were about one hundred men, and a Captain in front.

To Superintendent Kelso: I was at Third avenue and Forty-second street about 6, and at Lexington avenue about 7; there were two hundred of us; our object was to get the men to join our strike in a moral way.

Kelso. What were you doing there? A. Nothing at all.

Kelso. Then you met there by accident? A. Yes, we did not agree to meet, only in a moral way.

Mr. Smith. That won't do. What was your object in going there? A. Nothing at all.

Counsel. Will you not hear witnesses.

Mr. Kelso. We Admit the striking?

Mr. Phyffe, questioned by Inspector Dilks, deposed that about two hundred men had collected round his shop and refused to let his men work. The police turned out, and he came with them; other policemen had arrived already on the ground; heard some of the strikers got inside the building.

Mr. Steinmetz deposed that a number of strange men refused to let him up the stoop of Mr. Phyffe's place, and one of the young men was pitched off the steps.

John H. Valentine and others deposed that they were intimidated and threatened, and after Captain Gunner gave testimony to that effect, the case was dismissed.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 24.—The strike of the piano-makers has ended, all the men having resumed work at ten hours. The men employed by Weber and Steinway alone got the advance in wages, viz., 10 per cent. The cabinet-makers continue their meetings and still predict success for their strike, in a few days. They received word from New Haven that the cabinet-makers and various other trades in that city had formed an Eight-Hour League, which will contribute money for the support of the strikers here. When the movement is successful here, the men will strike in New Haven and receive aid in turn.

A large number of metal workers were in session to-day and listened to letters from Buffalo, Susquehanna, and different points along the line of the Erie Railway, also from Boston and other cities, which gave encouraging accounts. Workingmen are said to be making preparations in those places to commence strikes.

The Singer sewing-machine men to day unanimously resolved to hold out indefinitely. They are connected with the Metal Workers' Union, and assert that they are abundantly supplied with funds.

The wire manufacturers have resolved to discharge those of their workmen who do not resume work to-day on the ten-hour system.

The Employers Central Executive Committee held a meeting this morning. It was voted to maintain the present attitude of the committee, and to establish an organization among the journeymen to counteract the influence of Trades' Unions.

Only a few officers of the Eight-Hour League represented that organization at Teutonia Hall to-day; but these spoke confidently of the success of the eight-hour movement. The strike of the blacksmiths and wheelwrights is over for the present, without obtaining eight hours or an increase of wages.

The barbers in 1,700 shops struck this morning for reduced hours of labor, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening, with one hour for dinner. Twelve hundred shops acceded to the demands of the men immediately. The other shops still hold out. The strikers receive pecuniary assistance from the Eight-Hour League.

BROOKLYN, June 24.—The car-drivers and conductors of the city railroads intend striking next week for an increase of wages and less hours labor. Seventeen hundred iron-moulders struck to-day for 8 hours.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The cabinet-makers' strike has ended, and the men are resuming work on the old terms.

BUFFALO, June 24.—A strike is imminent among the different trades, organizations. The President of the International Society, with several representative strikers in New York and Jersey City, are here. Two Lodges of machinists will hold private meetings to-night, and a public demonstration at the Opera House is talked of for to-morrow night.

THE JUBILEE.

Opening of the Second Week—Handel's Oratorio of "Israel in Egypt."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—The second week of the Jubilee has commenced with the performance of Handel's massive oratorio of "Israel in Egypt." It has been a heralded day, and has been hailed by the musicians as their day. The attendance, although not as large as that of last week, was still a large one, and was a handsome tribute to the musical fame of the societies who took part in it. The oratorio is largely made up of double choruses, and this gave an admirable opportunity for effect. The old Handel and Haydn Society supplied one chorus, and the societies of Lynn, Salem, and West Roxbury the other. The four societies have been preparing for this event ever since last fall, and have rehearsed very diligently and effectually, which gave the lovers of oratorio a hint that something better than common might be expected, and they were not disappointed. With the exception of one or two choruses, which are extremely involved with fugued music, the singing was marked by wonderful precision and expression. The Hailstone Chorus and "He Smote all the First-Born of Egypt" were the chorus gems of the performance, although great credit should be awarded the societies for the masterly manner in which they achieved the more involved numbers especially the thirteenth chorus, which is a musical wilderness fairly beset with difficulties of every description. The Oratorio Society should have made the journey to Boston in a body, to have heard these choruses sung, so as to have gained some idea of the true choral method of singing oratorio, and the grandeur of Handel's choruses when properly performed, especially the double chorus. In addition to the points indicated, the balance of the societies against the one was admirable, so that there were no marked contrasts in the part singing and almost innumerable fugues which abound throughout the work. There are but few solos in the work, but these, in the main, were finely given. Madame Rudersdorff had two, the aria, "Thou Didst Blow," with accompaniment of oboes, and the recitative of "Miriam" in the closing number. The first was greeted with an *encore*. Madame Rudersdorff, although almost a *passe* vocalist, with a worn voice, has a magnificent oratorio method, and sang with great power, and gained for her recitatives a splendid double *encore*.

Mrs. Barry, the favorite Boston contralto, sang the airs, "Their Land Brought Forth," and "Man Shalt Bring Them In," in very beautiful style. Her voice is remarkable in quality, and reminds one very forcibly of Mrs. Matteson, who formerly sang in your city, although it has not her strength. It is unsuited for such a vast building, and beyond the centre of the building was almost inaudible.

The gem of the afternoon performance was the singing of the duet for two basses, "The Lord is Man of War," by J. F. Winch and Mr. Rudolphsen, which received an enthusiastic *encore*. Both these gentlemen have powerful and very musical voices of great range, and have been thoroughly drilled in the oratorio school. Mr. W. J. Winch, the tenor, has a pleasant but very light voice, which was fortunately confined to a few bars of recitative. The organ was played by Mr. Long, the organist of the Handel and Hayden Society. The work was conducted by Mr. Zerrahn, their leader.

To musicians, the performance has been the great event of the Jubilee, and it will be long remembered by them with pleasure. The rest of the week will be devoted to popular music by the chorus, orchestra, and foreign bands, and a miscellaneous concert is also to be given each evening at popular prices. A cable despatch was received to-day that the Irish band sailed on the 19th from Queenstown, and will arrive at New York on the 29th or 30th. The band is not the Constabulary Band, but an organization of forty of the best musicians, led by Clement Morrow.

The present President is expected to exhibit himself. The next President, Mr. Greeley, is also to be present before the close of the Jubilee, but the date has not yet been definitely announced.

Gilmore has not yet issued his circular to the chorus, but his intention is to pick out 10,000 of the best singers and organize them for oratorio work, and to bring influence to bear on the State Legislature for the erection of a magnificent and permanent temple of music, in which nearly all the greatest works of music shall be given upon stated occasions. The project is a grand one, and, if carried out, will make him the Wagner of America.

A Patient and Two Doctors Poisoned.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The *Republican* learns, by correspondence from Hermitage, Mo., of a terrible poisoning case which occurred in the town of Wheatland, on Wednesday last. It appears that a young man named Moore applied to the County Physician for a prescription to cure the ague. Objecting to quinine, the doctor prescribed some bitters composed of Peruvian bark, dogwood and whiskey. Moore took a dose and started for home, which he was barely able to reach, and shortly after died. Drs. Redfield and Barnes, who had been summoned by Moore's mother, to quiet her fears that her son had been poisoned each took a dose of the bitters, and soon after started for home, but proceeded only a short distance when Dr. Barnes was taken violently ill, and was compelled to dismount from his horse and just able to drag himself home, where he died during the night. Dr. Redfield, feeling premonitory symptoms of poisoning, spurred his horse to the utmost speed, and had just reached his house when he fell insensible at the door. He was carried inside, and died within fifteen minutes. The matter had not been investigated when the letter was written, therefore it is not known whether the doctor who prepared the bitters made a mistake or whether the druggist from whom he procured the medicine committed a blunder.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24.—The steam lighter Wallace, of New York, engaged in laying the foundations for the light-house, when steaming out of the harbor, exploded her boiler, shattering the entire vessel. Two of the thirteen persons on board were lost. Engineer Whitney was scalded beyond recovery, and five others are badly scalded, but will probably recover.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 24, noon.—The Prince of Wales is now passing through London, *en route* to Bethnal Green, where he is to open a museum this afternoon. Crowds of persons, almost equal to those which assembled to witness the Royal thanksgiving procession. last February, throng the streets, and enthusiastically cheer the Prince.

QUEENSTOWN, June 24.—Arrived—The steamships Wyoming and City of Washington, both from New York.

PLYMOUTH, June 24.—Arrived—The steamship Holsatia, from New York.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 24.—No appointment of a successor to M. Larcy, in the Ministry of Public Works has been made. The Minister of Commerce will also act as Minister of Public Works until the vacancy is filled.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 23.—The journals of this city deny the assertion that the Government of Spain has requested the recall of United States Minister Sickles.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 24.—A courier with dates, has arrived from Saltillo 18th. General Rocha, with 3,000 Government troops, had reached that place from Senalon, uniting with General Fuero and Colonel Reavelle, and forming an army of 5,000 men, with which to advance on Monterey, where the Trevino and Querogas revolutionists are entrenching. General Ayalzo, with 400 Government cavalry, had routed Varzas at Tula, who pronounced, a few days since, at the head of a few hundred men. Large quantities of supplies and munitions of war left here, today, under convoy of 400 regulars for Camargo to join General Ceballos, who is preparing for an advance on Monterey, to cooperate with General Rocha's force from Saltillo. The revolutionists are supposed not to exceed 4,000 men at Monterey, while the Government forces under Generals Rocha and Ceballos approaching from opposite directions, will amount to about 8,000. A decisive conflict is imminent at Monterey, with the numerical strength largely on the side of the Government remnant, under the direction of General Rocha, the most enterprising and successful military officer now serving the Government.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Senator Thurman, of Ohio, who is now here, will deliver an address on Wednesday evening next before the students of the University of Virginia, on the subject of the Future of the United States. The address will deal with the perils of the Republic arising from its magnitude, the diversities of race, the presence of the African, the asperities of the civil war, and tendencies to centralization, and will take a hopeful view of the settlement of these perils probable to the destiny of the Republic, and that liberty and progress are compatible with a strict observance of the Federal system.

ROOMS SECURED.

The Indiana delegation to the Baltimore Convention, have already secured rooms at Barnum's Hotel, in that city.

THE INDIAN BOUNTY LAND CASES

being prosecuted against Judge John W. Wright, which last month were submitted for arbitration, have now been made up on the part of the Government. A statement of account was submitted to-day, which claims upward of $5,000 alleged to be due the Government from the defendant.

COLLECTOR CASEY.

The resignation of Collector Casey, of New Orleans, the President's brother-in-law, though demanded, or at least it was so stated, several months ago, in consequence of the damaging facts elicited before the Congressional Committee, has not been received at the Executive mansion, so far as the public is informed, and it is certain that no successor has been named. Casey has furnished situations to the officers of negro and other Grant clubs, in order to control the clubs in the interest of the re-election of the senior Kellogg, whose term expires next March. Should a change be made in the Collectorship, and a suitable man appointed, the sinecures would be abolished and the clubs disorganized. Kellogg has, therefore, urged upon the President and the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of retaining Collector Casey in office, and the President, nothing loth, does not insist upon his resignation. In the meantime no explanations are made regarding the dishonest practices of Casey made known through the investigating Committees.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 24.—To-day, General Howard, Captain Wilkinson, of his staff, and Dr. Burdell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona, made an informal call on General Walter, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a delegation of Indians representing the several tribes in Arizona who want to have confirmed the treaty of peace recently made at Camp Grant.

DIED.

Dr. G. A. Sturges, of Michigan, Principal Examiner of Navigation and Fire Arms in the Patent Office, died yesterday.

INSULT TO OUR FLAG.

The State Department has received despatches from George Holt, our Consul at Gaspe Basin, Canada, to the effect that the Captain of the Dominion cutter Stella Mario captured the American schooner James Bliss, for an alleged violation of the Dominion laws, and brought her into port with the Dominion flag flying at her peak over the American flag, which was union down. Our Consul protested against this insult, but it was repeated, and it was understood that the act was sanctioned by the highest Dominion authorities.

A BUSINESS VISIT TO THE INDIANS.

Commissioners Brunot and Cree leave today for an extended tour among the Indians of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado Territories. The object of their mission is to avert the threatened hostilities on the part of the wild Sioux on the Northern Missouri River, as the Northern Pacific Railroad approaches their reservation: to purchase a portion of the Ute reservation in Colorado; to effect an exchange of the southern part of the Eastern Shoshone and Bannock reservation in Wyoming for land north of it, and for a general examination into Indian affairs in the Territories visited.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The June report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, is exhaustive in its treatment of wheat statistics. It is based from counties of which one hundred and ninety-nine indicate an average condition, twenty counties higher than the average, and four hundred and thirty-four in low condition, ranging from one hundred, the standard of medium prospect, down to 10, and in few cases down to entire failure. The State averages are calculated not simply from the number of counties reported, but from the comparative production of the several counties. These 903 reports include a very large proportion of the wheat area of the country. The summary of returns of area shows a reduction of 2 per cent from that of 1871. The average of spring wheat in the States which grow that variety mainly is represented as follows: Maine, 108; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 102; Massachusetts, 95; Wisconsin, 198; Minnesota, 101; Iowa, 106; Nebraska, 113; Oregon, 107; California, where the distinction of spring and winter is scarcely known, reported spring, 120; winter, 130. Illinois, where winter wheat constitutes two-thirds of the crops, gives 101 for winter, and 75 for spring. Kansas, where spring wheat predominates, returns 140 for spring, and 62 for winter. The States growing winter wheat are Connecticut, 95; New York, 98; New Jersey, 98; Pennsylvania, 90; Delaware, 96; Maryland, 100; Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 98; Alabama, 150; Mississippi, 93; Texas, 115; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 103; West Virginia, 100; Kentucky, 92; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 101; Missouri, 92. The condition of the predominant variety in each State is thus stated: Maine, 101; New Hampshire, 99; Vermont, 106; Massachusetts, 99; Connecticut, 88; New York, 68; New Jersey, 70; Pennsylvania, 70; Delaware, 70; Maryland, 44; Virginia, 85; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 105; Alabama, 115; Mississippi, 104; Texas, 117; Kansas, 110; Tennessee, 117; West Virginia, 85; Kentucky, 108; Ohio, 78; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 80; spring, 103; Wisconsin, 104; Minnesota, 106; Iowa, 111; Missouri, winter, 58; Kansas, 108; winter, 40; California, 99; Oregon, 95. The general average of condition for the entire crop is 94. The Department estimate for crop of 1871 was 230,000,000 bushels at 11 1-2 bushels per acre. Considering 12 bushels an average yield, the area and condition of the present crop on the first week in June pointed to a product of 220,000,000 bushels in 1872. The crop of 1869, which was about 16 per cent above an average, and the largest recorded in ten years, was 287,000,000 bushels, as returned by census.

INDIANA.

Meeting of the Indiana Bar—Insanity not a Sufficient Cause for Divorce—St. John's Day at Valparaiso.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—A meeting of the bar of Indiana met in the Supreme Court Room, this afternoon, and, after some discussion, appointed an attorney from each Congressional District, and four from the State at large, to devise and report a plan for the reorganization of the judicial system of the State, to report on the third day of the next term of the Superior Court.

The Committee was selected, as follows: First District, Asa Iglehart; Second, G. V. Houck; Third, S. Stansifer; Fourth, J. H. Siddall; Fifth, W. R. Harrison; Sixth, W. Mack; Seventh, P. S. Kennedy; Eighth, D. Moss; Ninth, R. S. Taylor; Tenth, J. S. Frazier; Eleventh, L. Osborne; State at Large, Chief Justice Buskirk, Judge Frazier, and J. T. Elliott.

On motion, J. E. McDonald was added to the Committee.

Judge Newcomb, at the general term of the Supreme Court this morning, rendered a decision to the effect that insanity of the wife was not good cause upon which the husband could obtain a divorce. The ruling is that insanity, however hopeless of cure, is not a specified statutory cause of divorce in this State. After referring at length to the several legal authorities, he concludes his decision as follows: We hold, therefore, that the State of Indiana has not conferred authority upon the courts to decree a divorce to a husband upon the sole ground that his wife has become hopelessly insane, at least where such insanity has not been superinduced by a vicious or reckless course of conduct on her part.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 24.—This morning the Masonic fraternity of this and neighboring towns, together with their families and friends, repaired to Flint Lake, three miles north of this place, to celebrate St. John's Day. A good dinner, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was furnished by the lodge, who made it a point to see that all were served. Able speeches were delivered by W. Decoursey, Hon. Ferman Church, and N. Bartholomew, of Valparaiso, and Hon. R. C. Wadge, of Hobart. It is estimated that about one thousand people visited the grounds during the day. The weather could not have been more favorable for the occasion, and all went to their homes highly pleased with the events of the day.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mayor Sidney S. Lyon, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, and a most eminent man in his profession, died of paralysis at his residence, in Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday.

—Rev. E. L. W. Jones, of Pittsburgh, who swindled a widow lady out of a large sum of money, by representing himself as an Episcopal clergyman of large wealth, has been sentenced to three years in the Workhouse.

—The case of Malton E. Hoard, late cashier, and Robert A. Pierson, late teller of the Rhode Island National Bank, Providence, indicted for embezzling $200,000 of the funds of the bank, have been continued to the next term for sentence.

—A despatch from Oshkosh, Wis., says "Mary F. McConkey, aged 17 years, was instantly killed this morning by the breaking of a clipper in the shingle mill of Myers & Van Every, in which she was employed.

—Yesterday, the derrick used by Adam Warner, at Joliet, in loading canal boats with stone, broke down while handling a large stone, killing Andrew Goatz and Frederick Miller, and severely injuring Joseph Berscha. The Coroner's jury did not blame any person.

MARRIED.

CARSON—JACKSON—June 20, 1872, by the Rev. William H. Burns, Mr. T. E. Carson, of Clay County, Kansas, and Miss Helen Jackson, of Chicago.

☞ Prince Edward Island papers please copy.

DIED.

GILMORE—Henry Gilmore, June 23, at 66 Milwaukee-av.

Funeral Thursday, June 25, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Cleveland and Detroit papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Cashman Lodge, U. D., A. F. and A. M., this Tuesday evening, June 25, at 7½ o'clock, corner Robey and Madison-sts. Work on M. M. Degree. By order of the W. M.

H. J. WHITCOMB, Secretary.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge No. 308, F. and A. M., meets Tuesday evening June 25, at 8 o'clock, in their hall in Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., for the election of officers. Members are notified to attend.

C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

TEA BELLS.

EVERHART & CO.,
472 Wabash-av.

Just received, a consignment of TEA BELLS, of a new and beautiful pattern, made by Bradley & Hubbard, West Meriden, Conn., of the metal of the

CHICAGO
Court House Bell.

AUCTION SALES.

14 Beautiful Residence Lots,
AND
4 Fine Business Lots,
AT AUCTION,
JULY 2, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

At salesroom of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 Canal-st.

These Lots are in a GROVE OF LARGE TREES, on Clybourn-av., Centre-st. and vicinity, between Racine and Sheffield avs. The Clybourn-av. horse cars will take you to them in 25 minutes from Clark-st. bridge. You will have lake water, schools, churches, stores, and good neighbors. No portion of Chicago has developed faster since the fire, and there is a certainty of great advance in values. This will be one of the last chances to buy good lots so near the Court House, at YOUR OWN PRICES. Terms very easy. Title perfect.

For further information apply to GEO. H. HESS, southeast cor. LaSalle and Monroe sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To accommodate Delegates and others attending the Democratic and Liberal Conventions in Springfield on 26th inst, the Chicago & Alton Railroad will run a special train from Chicago at 11 p. m., 25th inst, arriving in Springfield at 7:45 a. m. Returning, this train will leave Springfield at 9 p. m., 26th inst., arriving in Chicago at 6 a. m. next morning. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars will be attached, and passengers can secure berths in Chicago to Springfield AND RETURN in the same car.

Fare for the Round Trip, $9.00.

Tickets at this rate will be sold by regular trains on 25th inst, and by morning train, 26th inst, good to return to 29th inst. inclusive. Trains leave Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. Bridge.

I. O. O. F.---SPECIAL NOTICE.

Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 214,

Will have their annual picnic excursion to Maywood, on the C. & N. W. R. R., Thursday, June 27. Train leaves Wells-st. Depot at 9:15 a. m. Tickets, $1.

M. C. EAMES, for Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED, CUTTERS.

A number of cutters to work on shop work. To good and reliable men a steady situation is guaranteed.

LEOPOLD, KUH & CO.,
83 and 85 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

Oculist and Aurist (from the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London). West Side Office, 245 West Madison-st., from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; Sundays from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. South Side Office at Residence, 60 Twenty-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., from 3 to 5 p. m. Established in Chicago A. D. 1861.

LUMBER.

LUMBER
MEARS, BATES & CO.

OFFICES AND YARDS.

No. 1 East Kinzie-st.; 82 Beach-st., near west end of Polk-st. Bridge; and Corner of Twenty-second and Laflin-sts.

In addition to our usual large stock, we are prepared to fill orders for

1 inch, 1 1-4 inch, and 2 inch
SEASONED FLOORING.

DIMENSION BILLS

Filled with despatch. We are restocking our Beach-st. yard. The opening of Polk-st. bridge renders it central and accessible.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
ORGANS
AND
MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000
NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 4, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

WANTED,

Adjusted claims against the

LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York.

Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.
70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

Boiler for Sale.

For sale cheap, a boiler 5 feet diameter, 16 feet long, with 49 4-inch flues, and all fittings complete. Can be seen corner Pearson and Pine-sts., adjoining Water Works.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

TRAVELLING GOODS BAZAAR.

VOGLER & GEUDTNER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS and VALISES,

Have removed to their new and commodious building,

156 STATE-ST.,

Between Madison and Monroe-sts. An enormous stock of the largest assortment of TRUNKS and TRAVELLING ARTICLES ever exhibited west of New York, for inspection and for sale.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Store and basement 96 West Randolph-st. Corner, splendid light all round. Apply on the premises.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

EDUCATIONAL.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

There will be an examination of applicants for admission to Williams College, on Tuesday morning, June 25, in Alumni Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. There will be another examination on August 28, and private examination will be given at other times when necessary, on application to the President. The fee for tuition is $75 per year. The annual room rent is $9. The income of about $70,000 is distributed among those students who are known to need pecuniary aid. There are, besides, six scholarships of the value of $2,500 each, the income from which is devoted to the same purpose, while rewarding proficiency in the studies of the course. For future particulars or for catalogue, the President may be addressed.

Williamstown, Mass, May 15 1872.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S
PASSENGER STEAMERS.

FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at... 9 a. m.
☞ Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at... 7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at... 10 a. m.
Saturdays Excursion Boat leaves at... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at... 7 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAWING PAPER.

Just received, a supply of Whatman's "Emperor" Drawing Paper, sizes 49x72 (inches). Also in stock, a full supply of all sizes Whatman's and German Drawing, in sheets; Manilla German, Egg Shell, and Mounted Drawing, in rolls; Tracing Cloth and Paper, Field Books, Chesterman's Tapes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc.

J. M. W. JONES, Stationer,
68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

PRINT PAPER.

M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE,
12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

Notice to Plumbers.

The Plumbers Union will meet at Bohemian Hall, on Taylor street, between Canal and Beach, on Thursday evening, June 27, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

A. W. Faber's, and other Lead Pencils,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

BUILDERS' WOOD WORK.

I have first-class facilities for furnishing every description of Building Materials, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Casings, Mouldings, Turned Work, Frames, etc., etc., and will give figures for every description of this work on application. DAVID GOODWILLIE.
Corner of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

FORD M'F'G CO. NOTICE.

The meeting of stockholders of the Ford Manufacturing Co., held at the office of the Company, the 17th inst., was adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. A full representation is earnestly suggested.

A. G. CLARK, Secretary.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
JOLIET, May 28 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 6 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $2,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

SYRIA.

The City of Damascus.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Emerging from the savage gorges that mark the base of the Lebanon, we come into a wide, disheartening plain, bounded by an amphitheatre of dreary mountains, from beyond which opens the river of Damascus, that the Prophet abstained from as too delightful for this probationary world. After many days of toilsome travels, our path lying among bosomy hills, and quiet-looking, drab colored villages,—the scenery, though not offensive, being nowise attractive,—the change as we came within sight of the city easily explained the reason of Mahomet's abstension, if he thought only the common. Compared to the wild, distorted scenery that struck our view after leaving Beyrout, and which the fearful silence and want of stir enforced in its effect upon our mind, the surroundings of Damascus are a Paradise.

For miles around the city lies the dear desert, whose sands appear to quiver under the shower of sunbeams, recalling to our minds phenomena that we had witnessed in Egypt. To the east and west of us, this boundless ocean of sand spread its arms; but, in its centre, like a solitary island in the midst of the Atlantic, lies a green spot, a field of verdure such as nowhere else exists.

Mass upon mass of dark, delicious foliage rolls like rotes among gardenbeds of brilliant emerald green,—the clustering blossom of the orange or the nectarine lying like foam upon the verdant sea. Minarets white as ivory, shoot up their fairy towers among the groves, and with the purple mosque-domes, tipper with the golden crescent, give the outrage that a city lies bowered beneath these rich plantations.

Riding through Wezzo a suburb of Damascus, whose streets, or rather lanes, cast pleasant shadows, and permit us to again enjoy the shade that we have so long fore gone, we receive the first impression of the city itself.

First, before riding among the many gardens and fountains, and odors, and cool shades that are characteristics of the path to Damascus, we revel in the delight that draughts of fresh water, which we had missed during the last few days, occasioned us. After having suffered the pangs of thirst for hours at a time, we now found water gushing, and gleaming, and sparkling all around us, from sqeaking above, from rivulet below, and marble fountains in the walls; every where it poured forth its rich abundance for the thirsty travellers and the weary horse, whose burning thirst are quenched in Pharphar and Abana.

Like the knights of the olden times, securing a reward after having undergone some ordeal, we plucked the luscious fruits that hung in arbors above our heads and bent themselves invitingly into our very mouths. Flowers hung in canopy upon the trees, and laid like a variegated carpet upon the ground,—adding, by their charming odor, to the delights we experienced in approaching the city proper.

The lanes through which we pass are long alcoves of arching boughs. The walls are composed of square blocks of dried mud, which, in the bright, dazzling light of an Oriental day, resemble Cyclopean stone, architecture, and give an air of simplicity and primitiveness to the otherwise gay scene.

As we enter Damascus, we leave the sun behind us, for the luxurious people of the city exclude all sunshine from their bazaars by awnings of thick matting, wherever vine-trellises or roofs do not render this precaution necessary. The pleasant gloom, the cool currents of air created by the motion of the fans, the vividness of the bazaars, the rare and beauty of the Oriental dress, the fragrant smells of the spice-shops, the tinkle of the brass cups of the sellers of sherbet, all afford a most pleasant, but bewildering, change from the silent desert and the glare of sunshine.

And then the glimpses of places strange to the very fantastic to the imagination, that you catch as you go along, add to the pleasure that one experiences.

Camels, and bales of merchandise, and turbaned negroes are scattered over the wide quadrangle of a khan, that, with a fountain and a cistern in its midst, invites the visitors to inspect the stores and offices that line above and below.

Another portal enters into a public bath, with its fountains, its reservoirs, its gay carpets, and its luxurious inmates, clothed in white linen and reclining upon cushions, as they smoke their *chi bouquet*.

In the luxury of one of these Turkish baths, one seems to forget the fatigue of a journey.

Damascus is a great improvement upon Cairo in ever respect, it being more Oriental in its appearance, in its mysteries, and in the lack of annoyance that the inhabitants of the spirit of the Arabian Nights is still alive in these, its native streets, and not only do you hear their fantastic tales repeated, but you see them hourly exemplified in living scenes.

In most countries it is undignified to speak in language imperfectly; but in this East, where everything goes by contraries, it is one of the marks of high breeding and superiority. The lordly Turk never condescends to trade in aught but the purest language, and therefore his words are few, and are listened to. Such a peculiarity not only assists one in society, but also enables the traveler to see much that is under the rose discovered; and, as it is by far the most comfortable and best adapted to the climate and habits of life, it has caused many Christians to assume the dress, if not the faith, of Mahomet's followers.

Damascus life begins very early in the morning, and the shops are nearly all closed by noon—for, after that hour, the cafes and gardens become filled, retaining their customers until sunset, when every man, his honor, as he retires, lanterns are required to safely perigrinate the streets after dark, the many guarded gates being uncomfortable obstacles in the way of travel.

The three characteristics of Damascus are undoubtedly, the nargiles, the fountains, and the bazaars.

The latter are open every month; the second gush from every corner of the street, and aid in turning the heat of the climate into a source of pleasure; while the third, the fountains, are to be seen in the cool shade at their interior, where the artisans may be seen cooling their pallid cheeks, or agitating their perfumed beards, are without a rival for the variety and beauty of their interior,—they being far superior to those of Cairo or Alexandria.

The merchants sit on their counters, while their demands to the street, as there is no house to enter, the whole bazaar being one shop, with shelves arranged along its sides. On each shelves sits a merchant or a boy, whose long draperies are arranged gracefully around him, and who has an immense turban of very vivid colors on his head.

The display of valuables in these bazaars is not as extraordinary as might be expected, for, though all the world contributes to the display, very little of real costly workmanship can be seen. Many of the shopkeepers are mere amateurs,—men who have land or houses, but who amuse themselves by playing merchant for an hour or two each day from morning to night, and selling their quaint commodities in the cool shade at their own convenience.

The women of Damascus are said to be beautiful, and they deserve this as well as other less complimentary reputations. Like other Oriental ladies, they are indolent, but are more ingenious in evading its restrictions. Though there are no cases of crime, one, even so inclined in Oriental Courts, yet the most careless of a woman's husband, is a judgment upon her and mercilessly plunges she dagger into her bosom if he fears her indiscretion. Murderers of wives are considered social reformers in the land where a woman is a slave, the property and plaything of her lord.

The streets in Damascus are more fanatical than anywhere else, except Mecca—almost forbidding unbelievers to visit their mosques, that are inhabited by a set of filthy dervishes, who assail all strangers with every sort of insult, even if he is protected by a firman from the Sultan. They have brought their art to such a perfection that the risk of visiting their churches is of that unpleasant kind that has nought redeeming or tempting in its exploit.

The rides away from Damascus are very striking and picturesque. Wandering through a labyrinth of sycamore and walnut shaded lanes, with bright Pharphar gleaming through the foliage or sparkling in stream or fountain, one comes to a romantic picturesque mill terminating the path that has led one wandering; and sometimes groups of Syrians, smoking indolently in an arbor, or reclining about the manger, on rude wooden horses, that seem to enjoy their wild game as much as their riders, vary the scene.

Damascus, in the hands and under the rule of civilization, might easily become the Paradise we read and dream of; but the shackles of Mahometanism must first be unriveted before it can shine in all its beauty. To-day, Damascus is seen as a beautiful and costly stone worn by a man unconscious and unworthy of its beauty.

Lake County Liberal Republican Convention

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A Convention of Liberal Republicans of this county, to select delegates to the Springfield Convention, was held at Halsewills last Saturday. There was a large attendance, and a cheering account of the Liberal movement was brought in from all parts of the county.

T. V. Lawson, Esq., was selected for Chairman, and S. I. Bradbury for Secretary. Resolutions were passed heartily indorsing the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform. The following delegates were chosen, viz.: T. V. Lawson, Orville Slusser, C. C. Morse, S. B. Welch, and S. I. Bradbury.

Mr. Lawson was an original Abolitionist, and fought the good fight in this county when his "club" numbered scores half-a-dozen. Mr. Slusser has always been a leading Republican since the organization of the party, he held several important offices in this county, and is regarded as one of our most estimable citizens. Colonel C. C. Morse, of the Thirty-Seventh Illinois Regiment, who entered the war as a matter of patriotism, and who served with distinction, has been a life long abolitionist and Republican, and is now holding the office of Supervisor of his town for a second term. S. Welch, Esq., is a leading lawyer of the county, and has done yeoman service for the Republican party since its birth. S. I. Bradbury is the editor of the leading Republican paper in this county, and a few years ago, was the first in the West to raise the name of U. S. Grant as a candidate for the Presidency.

Such are the men selected as delegates to Springfield, and of such are the Liberal Republicans of Lake County.

S.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society—Farmers' Clubs—Canada Thistles—Bed Sorrel—Park-Making with a New Departure—How to Procure Cheap Coal—An Editorial Invasion—The Season.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 22.

The Transactions of the above Society for the years 1869 and '70—a volume of some 300 pages—has, by some accident, come into my hands. I say accident, for, so far as I am advised, there does not appear to be any system in its distribution, and I am unable to inform my readers when or how they may obtain it, but would suggest that they apply to the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Associations.

Until the present report, there has been no permanent law authorizing the publication of these reports, but their issue has depended on special laws from time to time.

There is no good reason why they should not be out and distributed by the 1st of March. In that case they would be of some value to the farmer, for whose benefit they are ostensibly intended. It is also due to the exhibitors that these reports be sent out within a reasonable time. There is no question that the present system of public printing is a bad one, and needs reforming. The printing and binding of these reports should be given to the lowest responsible bidder, who would get them out in the shortest reasonable time. The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held early in December, but we hear nothing of the Transactions, and it is now too late for the precautions and errors indicated to be benefited by it, and it must take its place among the last year's almanacs. We must have a reform in this respect, or the State had better put the money to some practical use, for this kind of sop to the industries is of no value. The Secretary has the Transactions ready for the printer on the 1st of January, and it has required some sixteen months to get them out. This volume, as small as it is, contains many papers of great value to the farmer to be sent before the 1st of October is a mere trifle. What a glorious time Spring must have from Mobile to Duluth, taking easy stages of ten or twelve miles a day; all the way bordered with roses and the robing of the forest at her approach; and then the things that keep just along in her trail. The fact is, Spring has become a great institution for the boast of being the favored of Pomona, her favors, not only forward, but back, on her line of march. Hot-beds are out of date, for she now grows her early favors under the bright sun, and sends them north in advance of her coming.

The good wife has just brought us from the cellar the last dozen apples, that had escaped the vigilant eyes of the youngsters,—dark red Wine Saps, sound as in January, and a solitary Jonathan, a little the worse for the delay. Thirty years ago the "Grand Prairie" was the favorite hunting ground of the hunter, and the dread of the pioneer who had to traverse its billows of grass, whose dull monotony and deep silence made him long for the lively Indian, in order to seek a lodge along the fringes of forest that skirted our rivers. Now this same "Grand Prairie" is a lower on Change, swells the sales of the sailor, and gives employment to the locomotive. When the seasons pass over her borders they gladden thousands of happy homes, for the panorama is ever changing; now with ripening fruit, then rejoicing in the and autumn with all the products of the temperate zone.

RURAL.

The Viaduct Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Down with Viaducts! Put out the fires that threaten our destruction! Drive back the dragons that belch fire and smoke more dense and damning than the pit of the Apocalypse, "whose smoke ascendeth forever and ever." Our dwellings, our sleeping apartments, our nostrils, are constantly filled to suffocation from the accursed blasts, blown upon us by steam power, dashing across our avenues in endless streams, varied anon by halting abreast our parlors, to prolong and condense those hellish blasts.

Will bridges quench the fires and cuddle the coals in the furnace? Will bridges turn the villainous fumes of the smoke-stacks into purer ether, and purify the sulphurous atmosphere, which, waking or asleep, we are compelled to inhale! Will bridges make melody of the hoarse throats and earthquake-shocks of these ponderous engines? Will the artistic taste displayed in their erection so enchant our eyes and charm our ears that we will see not, the ears hear not, and the olfactories lose their power and disgust? Will the delightful sensations we are referred to, two hours or more, the chief tutor and principal on Viaducts, produced by riding over the top the seat which drains the goose-pond in Lincoln Park, be so enchanting, so exhilirating, that pitchy smoke and noxious gases will be deemed as sweet to the nostrils as the attar of roses; and the fine particles of coal, sprinkled upon our dwellings and our garments, be courted by dallying on the summit, to gather it like manna, and inhale the sweet perfume forever emanating from this refrigerator? Will our hearts grow sick, and the ear "thirst to list" the sweet chime of our railway bells and steam whistles, should they be in any manner hushed? Are the evils of nuisance along which the river of life flows, and must continue to swell and flow broader and deeper, until the flood of half a million will reach from North to South Chicago?

Youth, beauty, and age, seeking pleasure, and solace from care and the curse of Adam, will here meet and mingle in joyous and social concord. And the toiling artisan and the industrious mechanic will resort for recreation. Would thin beards grow sad, and thin spirits flag, if, on spreading the Burlington viaduct, they find the flag-man gone, and they miss those fiery and belching smoke-stacks; miss those soft chimes of railroad bells, and the fluteike notes of steam whistles; miss the thundering train that blocks their passage, and makes their delicate nerves tremble! If such sorrow would accompany their absence, let them stay, "stay in our midst forever." But, if the reverse is true, and you would light up all countenances as they pass, to miss these threatenings, so long held, like the guillotine of old Dahomey over their heads, then come to the rescue, and slay this monster; drive out and crush the fiery dragon, that his name and his place be known in Chicago no more.

Other reasons have been sought for the perpetuity of this volcanic river, pouring its incessant stream of fire and smoke across these populous avenues, but the Councils of business; but none have appeared. Shall this river of Life be further crossed and confronted by this river of Death, without an ultimatum being served?

Will you, the people, assist to continue this scourge and perpetual terror in our midst, by being taxed a million of dollars to construct and lodge in this unmitigated outrage on our rights; or will you demand the removal of this perpetual menace to our lives and to our property?

This city has been desolated by fire. Terror and Dismay stretched over us their broad and fiery wings, when the first sweet sleep comes to weary mortals, and Death and Desolation reigned at the midnight hour. Shall we court a repetition of these scenes, by giving wings to the Furies, and firebrands to scatter, and guards to protect and defend them in this fearful carnival?

The people have the right and power to remove this fearful terror to life and property. They have not only the right and the power, but Eternal Justice demands them to do it. This corporation, who daily marshal their legions of death, and order them forth to the work of avarice, regardless of consequences, "Sing these fearful forces of Death and Destruction!"

Again we ask, Shall we be silent or inactive while they fix on us forever this unpardonable curse? Have we aid in the continuance of this fearful evil? Dare we entail upon the future half-million of people who will, in less than ten years, swarm the avenues of the South Side, such a judgment, at such a fearful cost? Dare we look down the stream of this future life, and see the tragic results of this present state of things, or any alternative to continue this incessant stream of fire and force across these limited thoroughfares in the heart of our city?

Read the article in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, June 16, on this Viaduct question, and see if you can find an excuse for this reckless disregard of our public and our private rights? We challenge any one to show a necessity for the use of this track in its present location that is not founded in avarice,—an avarice blind and hostile to its own interests. But if the railroad corporation insists on its continuance, they should at once be compelled by the city authorities to remove steam power. The right to demand this by the people, and by the Common Council, admits of no controversy.

CHICAGO, June 24.

X.

Justice to Workingmen.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The strikes in New York seem to be on the wane, having resulted successfully to those who struck because they had reason to do so, and unsuccessfully to those who struck because others had done so. The moral seems to be, that men can set their own price on their work; also, that to get money honestly, one must give an equivalent.

Some may ask why carpenters, painters, and masons should not work ten hours as well as men who work in shops and factories. One reason is, because the locality of their work is always changing; and, in a large city, it is necessary to spend a great deal of their time travelling to and from their work.

The reason does not apply to men of the same trades in small places, nor even in Chicago, where the work is so concentrated, and so few of the men have the care of families in the city. For this reason, there is no kind of probability that there will be any strike for eight hours in Chicago this season.

The papers throughout the country have seemed to be waiting very impatiently for some acts of violence on the part of the strikers which they could howl over, and at last resorted to the violence which they received at the hands of the police, causing the sufferers rather than the inflictors. Now, it is not right to assume that the police did anything which it was not their right and their duty to do, in clubbing men away from a factory where they were not at work; but it is equally wrong to assume that the men themselves "meditated arson" or lawlessness of any kind.

Is it not remarkable, in a strike of such dimensions, with so many men idle, and the latter taking their places, that there are no acts of violence recorded?

THE TRIBUNE stated, a short time ago, that, if the workingmen had been worked to the utmost endurance, and at starvation prices, popular indignation would have brought about a change in their condition.

The world has been, and is now, filled with men and more especially with women, who are crushed right into the earth by starvation on one side and overwork on the other,—whose efforts to help themselves only sink them deeper, as into a bed of quicksand. Did "popular indignation" ever help such people any? Perhaps it did in the case of the Southern slaves; but it did it very indirectly. Workingmen, as seldom able to get their dues, unless they have power to exact them; and all history confirms the theory that, if you make a slave a tyrant, he is the worst of tyrants. One of the most cowardly dodges on record, is the furniture-dealers' raising their prices 25 per cent, on account of the strike. They have the right to raise their prices 50 per cent if they choose, but not on that pretext, for 10 per cent would probably more than make them good. Ditto as to the sugar refiners. Yours truly,

WORKINGMAN.

CHICAGO, June 24.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

The Mines—Soda Lake—The Union Pacific Railroad.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RAWLINS SPRINGS, Wyoming Ter., June 20.

Times are very brisk in the vicinity of the Springs this season, as all the mines are proving to be what was anticipated.

The Seminole Mines—gold and silver—thus far present very favorable prospects. Some New York capitalists have invested very heavily, and the silver mine yields $300 per ton. The gold mine has not been worked yet, but very fine specimens have been found, and they will commence to mine in the Ferrise gold district about the middle of July.

A great many London capitalists are in the city, negotiating for English companies.

The Pilot mines have had trouble for several years. Dyer, Friend & Wilson have been working the mine for a couple of years, shipping five car loads of ore per day to the Union Pacific Railroad Company at $10 per ton, while Field & Co. have been shipping from the same mine to Salt Lake City at the rate of $5 per ton. Field & Co. claim to be working for the Company in New York, and Dyer, Friend & Wilson say they are working for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Field has suspended shipping since last week. C. H. Ogshaw, who arrived here from New York a few weeks ago, represents the interests of Field, New York. He says he represents $1,000,000.

The Plumbago Mine will soon be in operation, as General Sickles, of the Union Pacific Railroad, was here a few days ago, and will at once have works constructed, and ship the plumbago to Omaha for the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Soda Lake is one of the well known throughout the States, as its discovery last summer was of great interest to those in the States as well as to those here. There were at the time, in number of Chicagoans here, and the only great trouble then was the redskins. The working of it was commenced last week, and a large quantity of the soda in solution on exhibition. It is splendid. The Indians are not hostile here now, and, it is hoped, will not be.

People are flocking here from all parts, and a vast amount of improvements is in progress.

Colonel A. H. Seley, an official of the Union Pacific, has made this his residence, and he and his family contemplate making this their permanent place of residence.

The Union Pacific Railroad is in fine condition, and the trains are in excellent time. The travel is very heavy both ways. There is talk of having two extra passenger trains. Assistant General Superintendent Clark, Colonel Sharp, and the General Master Mechanic, left here to-day to examine the road at different points.

The weather is delightful. We are not suffering from the extreme heat you have in Chicago, as the thermometer never gets any higher than 74 degrees.

MEDIOUS.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Disaster.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have just read the harrowing account of the fearful accident (or massacre) on the Grand Trunk Railway, caused by the jumping of an engine from the track.

Having travelled over this line from Quebec *en route* for Chicago, last year, I can bear testimony to the dangerous condition of the road at that time. It occurred to me then that the Directors intended to wear the rails level with the sleepers or ties, they were so badly bruised and worn, and loose at the joints. I was told by those who knew that accidents—or, as they called them, breakdowns—were pretty frequent, although, to their credit be it said, not fatal. The emigrant train that preceded ours was one I can vouch for, it having been detained for eight hours by an accident.

The third-class cars are also worthy of special notice: These are possibly fitted up for the special benefit of those poor emigrants who unfortunately take through tickets from Scotland, and are but a sorry apology for any person who is already fagged out by a seavoyage of sixteen days, to ride in for thirty or forty hours. The seats are plain wood, with a perpendicular board serving the purpose of a back for both seats, so that the passenger has to sit in an uneasy and uncomfortable position. To sleep is an impossibility, as the jolting and shaking over the loose joints and bruised rails make one's head oscillate like an engine-bell all the time. And, without exaggeration, it is not unlike a ride in a springless wagon on a stumpy road. My little girl was so prostrated with the jolting and want of sleep that, we had to remain two days at a hotel at Port Huron before we could proceed on our journey. Many poor emigrants can corroborate the above statement.

I would respectfully suggest to the shareholders to relay the lines with new metal. Then we will hear of fewer engines leaving the track, and consequently less sacrifice of human life.

R. H. STEVENSON.

CHICAGO, June 23.

General Lee as a College President—A Hard Hit at Captain Judkins.

Here are two "good things" from the Editor's Drawer of *Harper's* for July:

Not positively connected with, but illustrative of the humor of the late General Robert E. Lee, for the sufficient good reason that the General wore a gravity and severity of manner toward all but his most intimate friends inconsistent with the sallies which, at odd times, however, he made in the happiest style. At the close of the first session of Washington College, after Gen. Lee had become President of that institution (in the chapel of which he is now buried), about sixteen young gentlemen, all from the South, were graduated with full collegiate honors, and delivered public addresses on Commencement-day. The General, with the rest of the faculty, occupied the platform on the stand, and the young orators, naturally ambitious of shining as much as possible on such an occasion, and in the eyes of the Confederate chieftain, sprinkled their speeches pretty freely with flat large quantity of rhetorical gems and flowers; in particular alluding very frequently and needlessly to the General in lofty terms of eulogium, which, above all things in the world, he disliked. As one after another compted himself of his glittering harangue, the impatience of General Lee obviously increased. Presently, while the band was performing, he leaned toward Colonel William Allen, one of the professors, and inquired in his peculiar slow, modulated tone, "Colonel Allen, how many more of them are to to speak?" "Only four more, General," replied Colonel Allen. General Lee hitched his chair a little closer, and, with all solemnity, asked, "Couldn't you arrange it, Colonel, for *all four to speak at once?*" The arrangement was not made, and the General had to listen to all four gentlemen separately had had their several fall says.

Captain Judkins, for many years Commodore of the Cunard line of steamers, had a certain way occasionally of expressing himself in reply to what he deemed pointless questions from passengers. In fact, a dovelike sweetness of manner was not the Commodore's best point. On one of his latest voyages he had among the passengers Bishop Littlejohn and wife, of Long Island. Mrs. Littlejohn one day, being near the Commodore, asked him if it was not going to rain. "Ask the clerk," was his bluff reply. "I beg pardon," said Mrs. Littlejohn, "*am I not speaking to the cook?*" History has not informed us as to the precise phraseology of his response.

The Poetry of the Table.

In the first place, a starched and smoothly-ironed table-cloth,—which, if neatly folded after every meal, will look well for several days. Then flowers and ferns in flat dishes, baskets or small vases,—or else a tiny nosegay laid upon every napkin.

The salt must be pure and smooth. The butter should be moulded into criss-crossed diamonds, shells, or globes, with the paddles made for this purpose.

A few pretty dishes will make the plainest table glow,—a small bright-colored platter for pickles, horse-radish, or jelly; and butter-plates representing green leaves are also attractive.

A few pennies' worth of parsley or cress, mingled with small scraps of white paper daintily slipped, will cause a plain dish to assume the air of a French *entree*. A platter of hash may be ornamented with an edging of toasted or fried bread cut into points; and a relish of mutton chops is much more impressive with the bones stacked as soldiers stack their guns, forming a pyramid in the centre,—each bone adorned with a frill of cut paper. A few slices of lemon, mingled with sprigs of parsley and slices of hard boiled eggs, form a pretty garnish to many dishes; and nothing could be more appetizing than beef, veal, mutton, or lamb made into mince-meat, and pressed into form in a wine glass, then fried in pork fat, with a sprig of green placed in the top of each little cone. The basket of fruit—peaches, pears, grapes, or apples, oranges and grapes—should be tastefully arranged and trimmed with leaves and flowers. The bowl of salad should be ornamented with the scarlet and orange flowers of the nasturtium,—their piquant flavor adding zest to the lettuce, with which they can be eaten.—*Scribner's for July.*

—A sample of the baked heart of the Agave Americana has been received at the Imperial Economy Bureau. This is the plant from which a liquor known as mescal is produced, and grows abundantly in the Territories. Application has been made for permission to use it in the manufacture of spirits, and this specimen will be fermented and distilled in the office of internal revenue for the purpose of determining its spirit-producing capacity.

—Captain Otis F. Hamblin, of Nantucket, recently found in the sperm whale, which he killed near the Galliteagos Islands, a harpoon belonging to the ship Cowbs, of Nantucket, lost twenty years ago.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Money easy at 3 to 5. Sterling firmer at 109½.

Gold was active in the early part of the day, selling at 113, and closed at 113⅛@113⅜. Loans from 2½ to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $20,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $50,000.

Governments dull and steady.

State bonds dull and firm. New South Carolina 6s are 6 per cent higher.

Stocks opened active at advanced prices over last week, but after the second call, the market became dull, with a downward tendency, sympathy with a break in the North west common and Union Pacific, which the bears hammered down. Pacific Mail, Rock Island, C. C. C., and Northwest common were most active. The market closed steady.

Sterling, 109@109½.

Governments:

Coupe, '81	116	Coupe, '67	117
Coupe, '64	112	Coupe, '68	117
Coupe, '65	113	10-40s	111
Coupe, '65	114	Currency 6s	118
Coupe, '67	116	Coupe, '81	119
Coupe, '68 (new)	118		

State bonds:

Missouris	97	Old Virginias	48
Tennessees	74	Old N Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	74	New N. Carolinas	32
New Virginias	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	57	St. Paul	33½
W. U. Tel	74	St. Paul preferred	71
Quicksilver	39½	Wabash	40
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	85
Wells & Fargo	92	Fort Wayne	90
Am. Ex.	57	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex.	86	Terre Haute pref'd	40
Pacific Mail	71	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	97½	Chicago & Alton pref'd	118
N. Y. C. scrip	97½	C. & M.	45
Erie	48½	C. C. & C.	81
Erie preferred	78	C. R. & Q.	99½
Harlem	116½	Lake Shore	96
Harlem preferred	117	Indiana Central	35½
Hudson Riv.	121	Illinois Central	127
Reading	91	Union Pacific stocks	37
Northwestern	72	Union Pacific bonds	104
Northwestern pref'd	90½	Del Lack & West'n	107
Rock Island	110½	B., H. & Erie	8
New Jersey Central	109½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—11:15 a. m.—Cotton: sales 12,000 bales; uplands, 16d; Orleans, 16d; sales of speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Flour, 25s 6d. Corn, 26s 6d@27s. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 24, 5 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LONDON, June 24.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾; bonds of '62, 91; '65, 92; '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89¾.

Tallow unsettled, unquotable.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes, 64f 20c.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Evening.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 114; Orleans, 11¼. Sales, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull; red winter wheat, 12s 8d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 26s 8d@27s.

Oats, 6½. Cumberland middlies, 29s. Turpentine, 43s.

[New York Live Stock Market.]

NEW YORK, June 24.—Total beeves for the week just ended, 9,300, of which 5,100 were on sale today, viz: 120 cars at Communipaw; 370 cars due for the week; 110 at Hoboken; 1,000 at 42d st. Weehawken. Trade bad for owners; stock rates being about 1 cent lower than Friday, or fully 1 averaging for the week. Only a few of the choice cattle declined more than 1 cent, Texans going very slow at 6@8½c; Illinois and Iowa 8@9c for good to choice. Market averaging about 1½ cent many Texans on sale and other cattle generally thin grass stock. The Cow Bay drovers suffered less decline. Several State lots sold at 11 cars Texans, 940 net, at 8c; 1 car, 1,000 net, at 8½c; 2 cars, 1,000 net, at 8c; 1 car, 1,000 net, at 8c; 1 car, 1,000 net, at 8c; 1 car

GOODS.

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...y received from London, ... York, and Boston, a ... beautiful illustrated ... of standard authors ... rary bindings, some of ... superb books ever seen ... ey make the most elegant ... ul presents.

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...UTION NOTICE.
...OLUTION.
...heretofore existing between the ...he firm names of E. E. Bromilow ... and Bromilow & Bates, is ... this day dissolved by mutual ... w will continue the business ... ates will continue the business
E. E. BROMILOW, JOHN BATES.

...OLUTION.
...that the firm doing business ... MIDDLETON & CO. at 160 Twenty- ... ll., is this day dissolved. ... alone authorized to collect all ... THOMAS MIDDLETON.

...STEAMSHIPS.
...e Star Line
...K, AND LIVERPOOL.—New ...erful steamships; the six ... CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ... BALTIC, ADRIATIC, ...

...D MAIL LINE
... BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, ... LIVERPOOL. From New York. ... Parthia ... Calabria ... Abyssinia ...

...W LINE TO FRANCE. ... PEREIRE, EUROPE, VILLE DU HAVRE ...

...'s Line of Steamships. ...

...PROPOSALS.
...for Dimension Stone
...Construction of the New Govern... ...ldings at Chicago, Ill. ...
A. B. MULLETT, Architect, Treasury Department.

...led Proposals
... A. B. MULLETT, Architect, Treasury Department.

...ONTRACTORS.
...received for the masonry of the ... Church, north-west corner ... ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 24.

In the money markets, both local and general, matters continue quiet. Loanable funds are abundant in this market, but currency is scarce.

New York exchange was firmer to-day, and sales between banks are quotable at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 discount.

The prices of grain continue to settle down toward a legitimate basis. A large amount of oats and wheat are held here now by banks and private capitalists who had advanced largely on them to the cliques who were endeavoring to corner the markets, but have failed, and are probably bankrupt. The result will be that the present holders will have to ship the grain out in order to realize. The cornering business is likely, therefore, to prove a losing one to all parties in any way connected with it in the recent operations.

THE IMPORTATION OF TEAS.

The partial removal of the tariff duties on tea and coffee is an intricate piece of machinery, the result of which will be to confine the imports of free tea to that part of the trade which comes overland from the Pacific Coast or across the Isthmus of Panama, or around Cape Horn. The influence of this upon the growth of the Asiatic trade of Western cities, and especially of Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, will be of great importance, as it will practically confine the importation of free teas to the Pacific Railroads and to the steamer lines from San Francisco to Shanghae and other Chinese and Japanese ports.

The free list, which goes into effect July 1, includes tea and coffee from any part of the world, and brought to the United States by any route. But by the 3d section of the new Tariff law, the old duty will be reimposed on October 1, 1872, on all tea and coffee brought to American ports from any place east of the Cape of Good Hope.

As an index of the increase of the tea trade at large, we take from the circular of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., of Shanghae and Hong Kong, the following statement of the total exports of teas from all China and Japan for the eleven months ending April, 1872, as compared with the exports of the corresponding months in 1870-71.

ELEVEN MONTHS, ENDING APRIL, 1872.

To Great Britain and all Europe, 141,805,704 pounds.

To the United States, 49,889,365 pounds.

CORRESPONDING ELEVEN MONTHS, 1870-71.

To Great Britain and all Europe, 131,249,787 pounds.

To the United States, 44,150,476 pounds.

Great changes have taken place in the tea trade of the Chinese ports in the past few years. Fully one-half of all the teas exported from all China and Japan come now from the port of Shanghae. Thus by the circular above referred to we find that the export of tea from Shanghae to the United States for the eleven months ending April, 1872, were 21,884,690 pounds, and in the corresponding eleven months of 1870-'71 were 18,440,774 pounds. The exports of tea from Shanghae to Great Britain and all Europe for the eleven months ending April, 1872, were 79,638,965, and for the corresponding eleven months of 1870-'71 were 71,005,392 pounds, whereas, in 1864, the total exports of tea from Shanghae to all parts of the world were only 7,155,189 pounds.

THE SAN FRANCISCO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Out of the dissatisfaction with the management of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the California interests opposed to the Central Pacific, has at length grown the project of the "Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad," which it is proposed to build from San Francisco to St. Louis. The projectors of this road are mainly citizens of St. Louis and San Francisco, and it is proposed to build a road which shall be operated specially in the interest of the two cities, but especially of St. Louis. At a meeting of the parties in New York, on June 4, an agreement was drawn up for the construction of a railroad on or about the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, known as the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Subscriptions to the common stock from private parties and from municipalities to the amount of $5,000,000 and $15,000,000 to the preferred stock are to be invited in Missouri and California. Preferred stock is to bear 7 per cent interest until the completion of the railroad to Colorado River, the interest to be payable in common stock.

Whether the road will ever be built is, of course, yet doubtful, but, if it should be, the opposition to the Central Pacific would have the effect to make the latter as much a "Chicago road" as the former would be a St. Louis road. In such an event the Central and Union Pacifics, with their vast properties, would probably be the most powerful.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¼	119¾
5-20s of '62	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '64	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '65	114	114¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¾	116
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¾	117¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¾	117¼
10-40s	111	111½
United States 5s (new issue)	111	111½
United States Currency 6s	114¼	114¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Town 10s	95	98
Gold Exchange		113¾
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109@109½@110	109½@110½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Monday June 24.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 23 to 28, in Belmont's Addition, dated June 15; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 20, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 11; consideration, $740.

Clybourne av, near Sheffield av, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $1,000.

West Twenty-first st, 115 6-10 ft w of Blue Island av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated June 19; consideration, $1,000.

Ashland av, bet Washington st and Park av, e f, 50x128 ft, dated June 15; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 19, 22, and 26 to 28, in Block 29, Carpenter's Addition, dated June 15; consideration, $10,000.

Henry st, se cor Loomis, n f, 70 ft to alley, dated June 4; consideration, $3,100.

Harrison st, near Leavitt st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $1,200.

Harrison st, s e corner of Leavitt st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 49, in Hull's Block 1, in Davis' Addition, dated June 3; consideration, $1,275.

North av, 120½ ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 48x130 ft, dated June 8; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 5 to 7, in Block 10, Holstein, dated June 24; consideration, $750.

Hinman st, 80 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 50x126½ ft, dated May 21; consideration, $1,300.

Hinman st, n w corner of Lincoln st, s f, 50x126½ ft, dated May 21; consideration, $1,400.

Hoyne st, bet Monroe and Adams sts, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated March 12; consideration, $5,000.

Sampson st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 28; consideration, $624.

Robey st, 168 ft n of Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated June 15; consideration, $1,900.

Lot 15, in Block 2, Chatfield's Addition, dated April 2; consideration, $2,660.

Lot 26, in Block 3 of Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 22; consideration, $850.

Lots 94 and 95, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 24; consideration, $1,480.

Lot 90, in Diller's Block 40, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $2,500.

Henry st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 8; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 10 and 11 in Block 13, Holstein, dated June 17; consideration, $900.

Wentworth av, near Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 21; consideration, $3,000.

LaSalle st, bet South Water and Lake sts, e f, 24x80 ft, dated June 21; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 19 of 3 acres in s w cor of n e ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $1,200.

The premises No 132 Vincennes av, dated May 1; consideration, $5,500.

The previous number, 140 Vincennes av, dated May 1; consideration, $5,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4, in Block 10, Ravenswood, dated June 1; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 33, in Block 6, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 6; consideration, $700.

Lot 10, in Block 2, of Hitchcock's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 24.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	15,345	3,242	4,829	4,529
Wheat, bu	33,640	39,620	32,970	2,551
Corn, bu	304,265	330,535	182,118	440,576
Oats, bu	63,170	33,680	259,883	34,387
Rye, bu	3,190	1,865	4,886	1,497
Barley, bu	700	....	4,776	850
Grass seed, lbs	9,108	1,080	6,223	....
Flax seed, lbs	22,625	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	8,900	....	21,790	39,910
Cured meats, lbs	32,960	....	425,620	191,470
Beef, brls	14	....	41	70
Pork, brls	....	....	156	1,125
Lard, lbs	7,280	555	142,122	201,310
Tallow, lbs	24,890	6,290	21,500	....
Butter, lbs	102,762	117,970	114,180	71,630
Live hogs, No	6,262	6,604	7,38	7,533
Cattle, No	160	677	1,213	1,192
Sheep, No	....	222	....	....
Hides, lbs	126,081	25,435	153,194	4,300
Highwines, brls	268	259	1,060	485
Wool, lbs	235,384	109,994	342,830	312,412
Potatoes, bu	1,146	564	300	....
Lumber, m	6,016	9,043	2,511	1,488
Shingles, m	1,895	6,440	3,091	2,182
Lath, m	1,046	897	185	178
Salt, brls	4,788	2,993	892	1,188

Withdrawn from store on Saturday, for city consumption: 2,752 bu corn; 1,030 bu oats; 1,223 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 43 cars wheat; 510 cars and 86,500 bu corn; 68 cars and 20,400 bu oats; 2 cars rye. Total (623 cars), 367,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during the past week:

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, bu	Rye, bu
By rail	21,000	29,930	86,689	185,026	12,180
Buffalo	2,356	30,000	1,103,708	276,300	....
Erie	....	....	12,700	125,000	....
Oswego	2,600	....	125,000	....	....
Kingston	....	....	65,762	24,090	....
Ogdensburgh	....	....	5,748	....	....

Port Huron	3,204	....	79,085	....	....
Other U S p'ts	94	....	1,000	6,900	....
Montreal	....	....	24,300	....	....
Pt. Colborne	....	....	22,481	....	....
Kingston	....	....	194,742	....	....
Collingwood	....	....	16,455	....	....
Totals	32,863	59,930	1,610,318	617,316	12,180

Also, 3,311 bu barley by rail.

The leading produce markets were again moderately active to-day, with few important changes in price, as compared with those of last week. Receipts were only moderate, except in corn. There is a prospect that shipments of grain will now be more free, as the Eastern markets are generally firm, and there are more vessels ready, and in prospect, to load. With the single exception of refined sugars, which were "off" a little, in consequence of the resumption of work at some of the refineries, there was no perceptible change in prices of groceries. The general trade was reported satisfactorily active, and both staple and fancy goods were generally firm. The dry goods trade was quiet, with little or no change in values. In the butter market a fair degree of activity was witnessed, and the quoted prices were sustained with a fair degree of firmness. It is believed that prices have now reached their lowest point, and speculators are taking hold with more confidence. Bagging was without change in value, though dealers predict an early advance in standard brands of seamless bags. Cheese continues in fair request, and was quoted steady at 11a12c for Western, and at 12a13c for New York factory. The coal trade was reported more active without change in values, prices being firmly held at $9.00 for prepared Lehigh; at $9.00 for Erie, and at $8.60 for Lackawanna. A good demand exists for fish, but the general market is weak—more noticeably so for saltwater descriptions, which have recently declined a little at the East. Dried fruits are inactive and easier. Hay was dull at the reduction noted at the close of last week. Hides and leather were firm at former rates. Oils, paints, and colors, were quiet and unchanged. The market for lumber at the yards was moderately active and prices were without important change. Metals and tinners' stock, iron and naval stores sold to a fair extent at about previous quotations. No new features were developed in the markets for broom corn, beans, and cooperage, a light amount of trading being done in each. Potatoes and poultry were in fair inquiry at Saturday's quotations. Eggs sold to a fair extent at 11a12c per dozen, for choice packages.

Highwines were strong and moderately active, advancing 1c during the session. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 85c; and 250 brls, near the close, at 86c.

Lake freights were active to the extent of the offerings, and steady at Saturday's rates. There are now a good many vessels "in the creek," but they were not placed on the market. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 68,000 bu wheat, 160,000 bu corn, and 200,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8c for corn, 9c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 13c for corn to Oswego; 13 1-2c for do to Kingston; and 14 1-2c for wheat to do. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 24 1-2c to Boston, and 22c to New York. Wheat to New York, 24c; oats to do, 14c.

Provisions were in fair demand, and firm at previous prices; a fact ascribed by some to the fact that hogs were reported higher at the stock yards. The real reason was, however, a growing consciousness that pork is virtually cornered for July, and lard for the present month, meats being strong on their own merits of intrinsic value, and smallness of stocks. It is now known that a great proportion of the pork here is in the hands of one firm, which have more options on pork going to them for next month than there is of pork not in their hands. This is what keeps up prices. In regard to the condition of the market on lard for this month there is very little known, but it is believed to be scarce in proportion to the amount sold short. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.30a12.35; do, seller July, $12.50; do, seller August, $12.60a12.65; do, seller September, $12.65a12.70; do, seller December, $12.80a12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.75a8.77 1-2; do, seller July, $8.65a8.67 1-2; summer lard, $8.05a8.15. Dry salted meats, 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders, and 6 3-8a6 1-2c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9 3-4a10 3-4c for winter, and 8 1-2a9 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5 1-8a5 1-4c for shoulders; 7 1-4a7 3-8c for short ribs; 7 5-8a7 3-4c for clear; 11a12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, seller July at $12.50; 250 tcs lard at $8.78; 250 tcs do at $8.77 1-2; 750 tcs do at $8.75; 500 tcs do seller July at $8.65; 1,500 tcs do, seller the year at $8.37 1-2c; 50 tcs summer at $8.10; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10 1-2c; 50 boxes summer cured bellies at 6 7-8c.

Flour was very dull, and nominally easier, though there were no sales from which to judge of prices. The receipts were very large, but the greater portion of the 15,345 brls reported in this morning was probably flour bought in California, and on its way to the East. Sales were limited to 100 brls spring extras at $7.30; and 100 brls do at $7.25. Bran was firmer, with sales of 30 tons at $11.50 on track. Flour was quoted at about $8.50a11.00 for white winter extras; $7.50a9.00 for Minnesota spring extras; $5.75a8.00 for Iowa, Illinois, or Wisconsin do; $4.25a5.25 for spring superfines; and $4.25a4.37½ for rye flour.

Wheat was weak and nervous, declining 3c per bu from the closing price of Saturday, though not sinking to the lowest quotation of that day. The causes of the decline were chiefly local, other markets not being weak. Indeed, Milwaukee was higher on wheat than Chicago, instead of being 4a5c per bu below us, as for several weeks past. Milwaukee shipped out 190,000 bu since Saturday, up to this morning, while Chicago only shipped out 33,000 bu in the same time. This is one result of the unnatural excitement in wheat for two months past, and the reaction is not so great as there was reason to fear it would be. But the market is still feverish, as many persons are afraid it has not yet touched bottom; but they are not disposed to sell short largely on the strength of that impression. Still there is more wheat here than people care to carry, with harvest so close upon us, and a good crop in Europe. Hence prices are weak. There was very little shipping demand to-day, only one cargo was taken. Seller July opened at $1.32 1-4; advanced to $1.32 1-4; declined to $1.30; improved 1c, and drooped gradually to $1.29, closing firmer at $1.30 3-4. Seller August sold at $1.29a1.32, closing at $1.30. Seller the year sold at $1.17 1-2a1.18 1-4, and cash No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.29 1-2. Cash sales were reported of $5,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.32; 10,000 bu do at $1.31 1-2; 5,300 bu No. 2 spring at $1.29 1-2; 1,200 bu do at $1.28 1-2. Total, 21,400 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged a shade easier than on Saturday, being much steadier, and more healthy in its tone, though the shipping demand was still rather quiet, being retarded by the fact that some would-be shippers regard lake freights as too high. Hence the business transacted was principally speculative. Seller July opened at 42 3-4c; advanced to 43 1-8c, receded to 42 7-8c, and closed firm at 43 1-4c. Seller August sold at 44 3-4a45 1-8c, and seller September at 46c, all closing strong. Regular No. 2 corn closed at 42 1-2c, and fresh receipts at 43c. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 at 43c; 28,000 bu do at 42 7-8c; 24,000 bu do at 42 3-4c; 90,000 bu do at 42 1-2c; 45,000 bu do at 42 3-8c; 16,800 bu do at 43 1-2c afloat; 800 bu yellow 43 1-2c; 1,000 bu rejected at 38 1-2c; 6,400 bu do at 38 1-4c; 9,600 bu do at 38c; 1,200 bu no grade at 30c. Total 228,600 bu.

Oats were somewhat higher than on Saturday, but weak. The lighter receipts enabled holders to demand an advance, early, which was not sustained. A great many oats have been bought in the country, at higher prices than those now current here, the buyers expecting that the price would keep up to 41c during the whole of the present month. The drop, following the collapse of the corner, has induced these parties to hold the oats back, and lighter receipts may be expected, unless the market should advance materially from the present point. Seller July opened at 30c, declined to 29c, and closed at 29 1-4c. Cash lots of No. 2 sold at 29a30c; and seller August at 29a29 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu at 30c; 30,000 bu at 29 1-2c; 7,200 bu at 29 1-4c; 5,000 bu at 29 1-8c; 106,400 bu at 29c; 10,000 bu at 31 1-2c afloat; 4,800 bu rejected at 26 1-2c; 1,800 bu do at 26 1-4c. Total, 155,800 bu.

Rye was dull and again 1-2c lower, sales being limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 62 1-2c.

Barley was quiet, but firmer. Sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 51c; 5,400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do in Central at 56c; and 400 bu rejected at 30c. Total, 11,200 bu. No 3 was quoted at 43c.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular contains the following:

The clearances from New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans for the week were: Flour, 27,908 brls; wheat, 93,094 bu; corn, 2,206,750 bu; and from the same ports for the last five weeks they were: Flour, 85,952 brls; wheat, 1,209,407 bu; corn, 6,672,037 bu. The clearances of flour from New York and Montreal include only those to Europe, while the clearances of flour from other ports mentioned were the aggregate to all the countries. The amount of wheat cleared is comparatively small, while those of corn are comparatively large. The weekly average consumption of maize in the United Kingdom is from 750,000 to 800,000 bu per week. Shipments from America during five weeks average 1,334,409 bu per week, or 550,000 to 600,000 bu per week more than the average consumption, which will give an accumulation of stock in Great Britain.

The foreign imports into Liverpool for the week ended June 8, 1872 were: Flour, 8,600 sacks; wheat, 46,500; corn, 29,300 qrs; oats, 6,300 qrs; peas, 2,500 qrs; beans, 2,000 qrs.

The imports of foreign cereals into London for the week ended May 31, 1872, were: Flour, 696 brls and 919 sacks; wheat, 9,800 qrs; corn, 15,546 qrs; oats, 25,055 qrs; barley, 15,583 qrs; beans, 4,377 qrs.

There were on the 6th inst. in transit for the United Kingdom, from all exporting countries, exclusive of sail and steamer shipments from Baltic ports, and steamer shipments from America, 182 cargoes of wheat and 42 cargoes of corn, against 181 cargoes of wheat and 38 cargoes of corn the previous week; 239 cargoes of wheat and 55 cargoes of corn for the corresponding week in 1871, and 148 cargoes of wheat, and 99 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870. Included in the cargoes in transit are 15 from San Francisco, 13 from Chili, 7 from Melbourne and Adelaide, Australia, 2 from Portland, Oregon, 24 from Egypt. The shipments from Azov Sea have been small so far this season, and will in all probability continue so till the harvest.

The stock of wheat at Marseilles, in docks and private granaries, June 1, 1872, was estimated at 160,000 qrs., equal to 1,280,000 bu. The imports during the week ended June 1, 1872, were 40,000 qrs. wheat, equal to 320,000 bu. The latest report of vessels passed the Dardanelles, gives 51 grain ships for Marseilles, and about an equal number for Great Britain.

The receipts at lake ports for the week ended June 15, 1872, were: Flour, 96,480 brls; wheat, 476,997 bu; corn, 2,186,193 bu; oats, 1,263,334 bu; barley, 26,199 bu; rye, 26,159 bu.

The aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ended June 15, 1872, were: Flour, 46,485 brls; Wheat, 241,233 bu; corn, 1,758,893 bu; oats, 387,566 bu; barley, 24,042 bu; rye, 8,064 bu.

The clearances from Montreal for Europe for the week ended June 17, 1872, were: Flour, 12,633 brls; wheat, 59,296 bu; corn, 376,493 bu; peas, 37,878 bu, and for the five weeks ended June 17, flour, 28,610 brls; wheat, 212,319 bu; corn, 1,380,894 bu; peas, 208,013 bu.

The clearances from New York for Europe for the week ended June 20, were: Flour, 6,014 brls; wheat, 214,298 bu; corn, 1,602,058 bu, and for the five weeks ended June 20, 1872, flour, 14,452 brls; wheat, 995,168 bu; corn, 4,017,293.

The reports of the condition of the crops in the British Isles are conflicting. There is, however, an agreement in this, that the weather during the month of May was not favorable to vegetation, and that the crops are not in the state of forwardness which was expected from their precocity in the early spring. However, dry and warm weather in June may repair damages.

The result of the harvest in France is still doubtful; but, if there are no decided symptoms of a great abundance, still there are no indications of a positive deficiency. There is good promise of the harvest in Spain. On the whole, the prospects for the crops in Italy are favorable.

The condition of the Russian crops is still veiled in mystery, and fears are entertained that irreparable damage may have been done to the growing crops. Advices from Germany are favorable for an abundant harvest. It is expected that the new wheat crop in the British Isles will begin to be available in August.

The consumption of breadstuffs in the British Isles is, on the whole, active for the season of the year. There has been a scanty supply of green vegetables.

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the week ending May 25, 1872, and from Sept. 1 to May 25, for the undermentioned years:

	1872. Week. May 25. Cwts.	1871-72. Sep. 1 to May 25. 112 lbs.	1870-71. Sep. 1 to May 26. Cwts.	1869-70. Sep. 1 to May 26. Cwts.
	112 lbs.		112 lbs.	112 lbs.
Flour	40,134	2,265,484	3,287,895	4,441,144
Wheat	444,735	28,406,260	22,213,073	28,832,838
Corn	364,294	13,781,702	10,230,888	14,643,857
Oats	256,247	7,923,561	5,699,545	6,892,275
Barley	193,129	9,458,916	5,968,759	5,930,890
Rye, etc	2,305	191,560	102,723	162,515
Peas	40,263	605,320	619,006	1,213,378
Beans	71,837	3,445,857	1,518,611	1,281,603
Total	1,399,759	65,061,360	50,440,489	61,938,503

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea board ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals, was June 15, 1872:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
N. York	475,419	470,301	808,246	54,214
Albany	5,800	4,800	17,500	18,600
Buffalo	149,185	1,340,585	542,640	24,579
Chicago	1,292,822	2,075,507	2,606,201	150,589
Milwaukee	1,084,000	418,730	264,662	38,312
Duluth	50,000	....	....	....
Toledo, June 11	196,293	481,720	353,501	3,435
Detroit	171,533	49,187	167,649	459
*Oswego	75,000	50,000	15,000	7,500
St. Louis	114,892	863,313	151,748	7,570
Boston, June 8	335	148,050	319,758	9,008
Toronto, June 1	56,515	4,796	25,626	26,990
Montreal June 1	177,120	115,972	86,176	4,000
*Philadelphia	30,000	100,000	40,000	....
*Baltimore	25,000	130,000	28,000	....
Rail shipments	77,905	282,475	414,663	11,496
Lake shipments	336,375	1,862,134	151,501	12,600
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	406,668	2,312,706	294,826	42,445
Total	5,098,617	11,353,932	6,341,814	359,890
Total June 8, '72	5,195,724	12,183,831	5,874,374	368,946
Total June 1, '72	5,026,321	11,363,789	4,393,967	350,736
Total May 25 '72	5,117,369	10,445,559	3,285,511	333,284
Total May 18, '72	6,055,330	11,332,233	2,705,328	457,099
Total May 11 '72	6,566,510	9,765,604	2,927,135	955,075
Total May 4, '72	6,892,895	11,710,871	4,306,571	393,050
Total June 10, '71	6,095,757	6,570,108	1,539,516	120,839

*Estimated.

Receipts of flour and grain at New York for the week ending June 15, and from Jan. 1, 1871:

	By rail, for w'k.	By water, for w'k.	Total for w'k.	Total since Jan. 1, '72.
Flour, brls	68,269	8,227	79,496	1,063,148
Wheat, bu	3,890	277,677	281,557	1,870,523
Corn, bu	485,960	1,946,852	2,435,602	12,538,794
Oats, bu	315,555	345,032	660,587	5,532,229
Barley, bu	500	....	500	852,202
Rye, bu	480	24,700	25,150	189,293
Peas, bu	3,100	7,600	10,703	83,323
Malt, bu	13,325	18,400	31,725	415,518
Total grain	825,410	2,620,611	3,446,021	18,940,673
Previous week	855,420	971,868	1,818,088	15,524,652
Corres. week	154,761	1,106,209	1,260,970	....
From Jan. 1, '72	11,689,494	7,081,179	18,940,673	18,940,673
Jan. 1, '71	8,480,373	1,134,160	15,615,169	....
Jan. 1, '70	6,599,804	4,125,689	10,725,493	....

Comparative aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis, from Jan. 1 to June 15, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Wheat, bu	7,445,830	13,231,542	15,718,454	15,178,941
Corn, bu	36,691,175	23,287,189	13,318,239	15,102,868
Oats, bu	10,778,849	6,298,373	5,924,793	6,268,391
Barley, bu	1,534,563	508,603	877,823	508,316
Rye, bu	722,198	509,633	464,697	583,019
Total, bu	57,172,625	43,772,842	36,301,005	37,641,054

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to June 18	140,141	9,986,330	12,619,737
N. Orleans, to June 12	502	....	473,885
Phil'phia, to June 18	6,210	632,419	1,671,033
Baltimore, to June 15	23,212	513,978	3,245,688
Boston, to June 15	20,689	60,353	1,191,330
San Fr'cisco, to June 7	5,171	1,548,770	123,091
Oth'r p'rts to lat'st d'te	5,798	131,154	....
Total, 1871-72	201,723	12,873,505	19,627,734
Total, 1870-71	1,025,588	17,552,049	4,809,292
Total, 1869-70	591,968	20,014,868	14,818
Total, 1868-69	428,216	11,892,508	3,161,261

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York to Jun 18	6,658	2,249,057	531,667	635,074
Other ports to latest dates	2,331	278,218	106,309	....
Total, 1871-72	8,989	2,527,275	637,976	635,074
Total, 1870-71	101,257	1,636,121	376,652	32,998
Total, 1869-70	48,296	1,357,021	98,895	138,932
Total, 1868-69	30,872	291,271	96,186	63,030

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were a shade firmer, but quiet. Wheat active and easier. Corn active and firm. Oats quiet and steady. Sales on the call were 500 brls mess pork at $12.40; 5,000 bu wheat, seller June at $1.30; 65,000 bu, seller July at $1.30 1-2; 15,000 bu do at $1.29 3-8; 10,000 bu seller August at $1.30; 5,000 bu do at $1.29 7-8; 50,000 bu do at $1.29 3-4; 5,000 bu seller the year at $1.17 7-8; 5,000 bu corn, seller July at 43 1-8; 25,000 bu at 43 1-4c; 140,000 bu do seller August at 45c; 5,000 bu oats (old houses) at 30c; 5,000 bu do (regular) at 29c; 5,000 bu do seller August at 28 1-2c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12.35	$12.40
Mess pork, seller July	12.50	12.52½
Mess pork, seller August	12.57½	12.67½
Mess pork, seller December	12.70	12.80
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.75	9.00
Lard, seller July	8.60	8.67½
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.30	1.30¼
Wheat, seller July	1.30¼	1.30
Wheat, seller August	1.29¾	1.18
Wheat, seller the year	1.17½	1.18
Corn, cash or seller June	43¼	42½
Corn, seller July	43¼	43½
Corn, seller August	44¾	45
Corn, seller September	46	46½
Corn, seller the year	42½	42½
Oats, cash or seller June	29	....
Oats, seller July	29	29¼
Oats, seller August	28¼	28¾

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 24.

BUTTER—Both local and outside buyers were operating with considerable freedom, and for good to choice grades the general market exhibited a fair degree of firmness. The receipts continue liberal, but the stocks are not being materially augmented, and no further decline is looked for. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for the past half dozen days, but the market is working firmer, and any considerable increase in the demand would result in a sharp advance, as prices are now lower here than in the East. We repeat our list: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 62@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was a fair movement in this market, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, $ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair $ bu, 35@40c; fire brick $ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 $ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BEANS—The market was quiet, but steady at former figures: $2.40@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

BROOM CORN—There was a slight improvement in the inquiry, but quotations were steady as follows: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $143.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BERRIES—Raspberries scarce and higher; demand good. Strawberries in good supply, and selling chiefly at 10c. Gooseberries selling slowly. Sales 5 cases black raspberries at 18c; 266 cases St Joe strawberries at 11c; 1,135 cases do at 10c; 60 cases at 9c; 28 cases at 8c; 40 cases (held over) at 7½c; 180 cases (16 qts) at $1.50; 20 cases Triumph de Grand at 12½@15c; 70 boxes (½ bu) gooseberries at 35c per box, 20 bu at $1.00@1.25.

CHEESE—Remains steady. There was a fair movement, both to supply local and interior wants, and the following quotations were being realized: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 11@12c.

COAL—Was firmer at former rates. The demand continues to improve, though as yet the market is only moderately active. We quote: Lehigh lump, $10.00; Lehigh prepared, $9.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.60; Minonk $6.50; Wilmington, $5.00.

CANNED GOODS—A fair business was doing on interior account, but the local demand was extremely light. Prices were firm as given below:

Peaches, 3 lb	$3.15@3.25
Peaches, 2 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.00
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	2.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The market was quiet but firm at unchanged quotations: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@46c; staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—There was a meagre inquiry at 11@12c per dozen. The supply is ample.

FISH—Continue in good request, at about former quotations. The stocks are not large, but are sufficient to meet all demands. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business continues dull, and prices generally are working easier. This is more noticeable in domestic varieties, which have for some time past been selling at high prices. We note a slight reduction in apples and peaches, and quote as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.25@3.50; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9@9½c; do Western, 9½@10c; Michigan, 10½@11½c.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in large demand, and prices are firm at $9.90@3.00 per box.

GROCERIES—The market for refined sugars was again quoted easy to-day, it being reported that some of the striking refiners have resumed work, and that the rest will soon follow their example. Prices were "off" a ¼c all around. Coffees continue exceedingly firm, notwithstanding the absence of anything like activity in the demand. Rice, soaps, and spices remain steady and firm. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 25½@26c; prime do, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23@23½c; Singapore, 25½@26c; Costa Rica, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Powdered and crushed, 14½@14¾c; granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12¾@12¾c; No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12¼@12½c; X C, 12@12¼c; C, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11½; prime brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra, 60@65c; New Orleans choice, 80@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 22@23c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lilly, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples in better supply and met with a moderate demand at quotations. Sales 40 boxes (½ bu) choice new apples at $1.25; 20 boxes at $1.00; 1 case (24 quarts) apricots at 35c. Currants very dull, and holders willing to sell at lower; offerings fair. Quotable at 6@8c. Sales 2 cases red at 8c; 3 cases (24 qurrts) green at $1.00. The offerings of cherries were rather light to-day; demand good. Sales 20 cases small, black and sour at 6c; 31 bu choice at $3.50@4.00; 5 cases sweet at 15c.

HAY—The dull weak feeling that has characterized this market for some time past continues, and there are indications of a further decline. There is the usual local inquiry, but the outward movement is very light. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@15.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted active, to the extent of the supply, and firm, the following prices being freely paid: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 11c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The inquiry continues fairly active, and quotations are steady as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@7c
Bar iron	5 @ 5 9 10 rates
Heavy band	5 6 10@ 5 9 10 rates
Light band	5 @ 6 3 10 rates
Hoop	5 8 10@ 5 8 10 rates
Oval	5 6 10@ 5 9 10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2 10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9 10@ 5 2 10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	6½ @ 6¾ rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½ @ 19 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @ 12 rates

LEATHER—Nothing new was reported in this market, and fairly active business is doing at the subjoined quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37 @	40
County harness	35 @	37
Line city, $ lb	40 @	43
Kip, $ lb	90 @	1.00
Kip veals	40 @	1.15
City upper, No. 1, $ ft	26 @	29
City upper, No. 2, $ ft	25 @	27
County upper, No. 1	23 @	26
Collar, $ ft	19 @	22
Calf city	1.20 @	1.40
Calf, country	1.10 @	1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35 @	37
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	32 @	34
Rough upper, damaged	30 @	32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34 @	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32 @	34
"B A" sole	31 @	33

OAK

Calf	$ 1.25 @	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80 @	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75 @	80
Harness	40 @	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00 @	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00 @	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90 @	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80 @	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60 @	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00 @	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a good demand, and quotations were generally well sustained. We repeat our list:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—No. 21, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 16c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per ft; bale, 9c net.

NAVAL STORES—Dealers reported a meagre demand, at the annexed quotations:

Manilla rope, $ lb	$ 18 @	30
Sisal rope, $ lb	17 @	19
Hemp sash cord, $ lb	21 @	23
Marline, $ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, $ lb	17 @	19
Oakum, $ bale	5.00 @	6.37½
Pitch, $ brl	6.50 @	7.00
Tar, $ brl	5.50 @	6.12½

NAILS—The market was less active, and prices were weak at the following rates: 60d, $5.25; 8d, $ keg, $5.50; 6d, $ keg, $5.75; 4d, $ keg, $6.00; 3d, $ keg, $6.75; fine 3d, $ keg, $9.00; blue 2d, common, $ keg, $8.50; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market to-day, and values underwent no visible change. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 85c; turpentine, 65@66c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remains firm at unchanged prices. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red led	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.60

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—There was a meagre demand, but prices were nominally the same as on Saturday. We quote: 40@55c for Western, and 20@36c for mixed Western. New, $1.50@2.00 per bu to $4.00@5.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Trade was fairly active, and prices ruled firm as follows: Live chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; live turkeys, 9@10c.

SALT—We quote the market active at the following prices: Saginaw fine, $1.75; Onandaga fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Following are the prices now ruling: Millet at $2.15@2.25, and Hungarian at $2.25@2.50; Timothy at $2.60@2.65 for fair to good; $2.80@2.90 for prime; clover at $8.00@8.25; buckwheat at $1.20@1.40.

TEAS—No improvement was noticeable in the tea market. The demand continues small and prices are weak. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 65@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was easy, but not quotably lower. We repeat our quotations, as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 50@60c.

VEAL—Firmer. Sales 17 at 10c; 2 at 8½c.

WOOD—The market was easy at the annexed range of prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Met with a moderate demand, and the market was steady at unchanged prices:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@61c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, coarse	59@63c
Unwashed, fine	38@42c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	44@47c
Tub-washed, prime condition	72@75c
Tub washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 24.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, ... head. In comparison with the closing days of last week there were no changes to note in the general features of this market. The condition of the Eastern market is such that shippers do not feel justified in operating with any freedom, even at the low prices now prevalent here, and unless there shall be a marked falling off in the supply still lower prices must prevail. There were several choice droves in the sale pens to-day, but choice droves were the exception, the bulk of the offerings, as for some time past, consisting of Texans, and common to good grass cattle, for which the ruling prices were $3.00a5.50. The best droves were taken at $6.25a6.50, but there were few transactions at over $5.75. Stockers were scarcely inquired for, and prices were nominal at $3.50a4.50. Cows sold chiefly at $3.00a4.00, though, in a few instances, $4.25a4.50 was obtained. The market closed as it opened, dull and weak. The following quotations are little better than nominal:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.65 @6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.00 @6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75 @6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25 @5.65
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50 @4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50 @4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @3.00

HOGS—Received, 9,596. Although the receipts were unusually large for a Monday, the market was strong, and a substantial advance on last week's closing prices was gained. Buyers for New York, Boston, and other points operated on a liberal scale, and sales were readily effected at $3.85a3.90 for common; at $3.95a4.05 for medium to fair, and at $4.10a4.20 for good to really choice, being an advance of 5a10c per 100 lbs. A few extra were taken at $4.25, but these sales do not fairly reflect the market. We note the following transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
70	172	$4.10	45	391	$3.80	45	353	$3.90
65	211	4.15	36	285	3.95	41	214	4.15
48	261	3.90	27	363	3.80	400*	206	4.15
49	298	3.90	51	200	4.05	59	217	4.05
29	211	4.14	222	203	4.12½	60	230	4.10
55	213	4.15	88	189	4.20	54	199	4.10
45	222	4.05	72	142	3.87½	129	199	4.00
67	189	4.05	57	265	4.00	42	214	4.10
192	225	4.05	59	210	4.05	52	221	4.10
148	290	3.95	44	277	4.00	58	222	4.10
118	201	4.10	53	285	3.95	47	288	3.85
71	172	4.25	987	200	4.10	60	227	4.00
38	290	4.20	48	245	4.00	121	209	4.10
60	241	4.00	49	305	3.95	98	236	4.10
113	207	4.10	238	198	4.12½	105	306	4.10
58	249	4.00	58	188	4.20	105	263	4.00

SHEEP—But slight change was visible in this market. The supply was meagre, and the few sales reported would not indicate any material change in value. Received, 608.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 24.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,016	2,511
Shingles, m	1,895	3,091
Lath, pieces, m	1,046	185

CARGOES—The inquiry for lumber to-day was active, and the advance noted on Saturday was fully sustained, leaving unsold at the close of business hours twelve cargoes. A sawed shingles and lath were firm at former quotations.

Following are the prices now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, $ m	$ 3.00
Ludington, $ m	2.75
Pentwater, $ m	2.50
Muskegon, $ m	2.00 @2.25
White Lake, $ m	2.50
Grand River, $ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, $ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—lumber, $ m	2.25
Ahnepee—wood, $ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09 @ .10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½ @ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.75 @4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.16@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.75@12.00
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Silver Cloud, from White Lake, 90 m ft strips and boards at $15.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Hanson, from Red River, 200 m ft mixed lumber, at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Marion Dixon, from Manistee, 25 m ft 3 inch joist at $22.00 for 3 by 14, and $18.00 for 3 by 12; 60 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.50 for short, and $12.50 for 20 ft and over. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr North Star, from Pentwater, 140 m ft joist and scantling, 12 to 18 ft long, at $11.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo barge Apprentice Boy, from Grand Haven, 128 m ft strips, 86 m ft boards, and 1 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50; 2 m pickets at $10.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr J. F. Tracey, from Manistee, 28,312 ft 3 by 12, 20 ft and over at $18.00; 24 m ft 18 by 20 ft joist and scantling at $12.00; 98,488 ft 12 by 14 and 16 feet joist and scantling, at $12.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Illinois, from Manistee, deck load contract hold full, 45 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Emma Leighton, from Manistee, 40 m ft 3 by 12 joist, at $19.00 for 20 ft and over, and $14.50 for 18 ft and under; 45 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 86,389 ft strips and boards, at $15.00 (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Four Brothers, from Muskegon, 23,969 ft boards, and 56,773 ft strips, at $16.25, 34 m lath at $3.00 (mill tally and no towage). Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr Whirlwind, from Manistee, 110 m ft at $16.00 for timber, and $12.00 for joist and scantling. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Falcon, from Ludington, 100 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Business continues active, and prices are strong at the annexed range:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were small, but quotations ruled steady as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............June 24.

Stmr Manitowoc, Kewaunee, 170 brls flour, and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 12 bxs fish, and sundries.

Stmr Lowell, Ogdensburgh, 12 bxs fish and sundries.

Prop E. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 580 tons iron ore.

Prop C. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 637 bars railroad iron, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop City of Detroit, Buffalo, light.

Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 279 hf brls fish, 25 bgs salt.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 40 tons pig iron, 450 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, sundries.

Bark John P. Marsh, Cleveland, 672 tons coal.

Bark Wm Jones, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.

Schr Brightie, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.

Schr Monsoon, Waukegan, 126 m lumber.

Schr Challenge, Ludington, 75 m lumber, 9 pkgs fish.

Schr Buena Vista, Jacksonport, 62 cds wood, 607 telegraph poles.

Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 150 m lumber 120 m lath.

Schr City of Chicago, Oconto, 295 m lumber.

Schr Amin O. Hanson, Red River, 180 m lumber.

Schr Sea Bird, White Lake, 135 m lumber.

Schr Scow Supply, Saugatuck, 45 cds wood.

Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 650 m lumber.

Barge Guiding Star, Northport, 216 cds wood.

Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, sundries.

Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 15 green hides and sundries.

Prop City of Madison, Basswood Island, sundries.

Prop Ontonagon, Duluth, 190 tons iron ore and sundries.

Brig Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.

Bark Ogarita, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.

Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 195 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Schr Amaranth, Buffalo, 560 tons R R iron.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union River, 13 m lumber, 95 cds wood.

Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 572 tons coal.

Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 150 m lumber.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr North Star, Pentwater, 150 m lumber.

Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.

Schr J. O. Moss, Manistee, 110, m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Zack Chandler, Erie, 1,000 tons coal.

Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr Dane, Menominee, 240 m lumber.

Schr Sweepstakes, Michael's Bay, 170 m lumber, 37 m lath.

Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, 30 m lumber.

Schr G Barber, Ludington, 94 m lumber.

Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.

Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.

Schr San Jacinto, Byng Inlet, 260,700 ft lumber.

Schr Falcon, Ludington, 100 m ft lumber.

Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 42 cds wood.

Scow Magdalena, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.

Scow M. Dixon, Manistee, 75 m lumber.

Scow White Oak, Manistee, 180 m lumber.

Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Scow Banner, South Haven, 55 cds wood.

Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 60 cds wood.

Scow Ahnepee, Saugatuck, 80 cds wood.

Brig M. Amanda, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 58 m staves, 15 pkgs fish and sundries.

Bark Hans Crocker, Oconto, 261 m lumber.

Bark Butcher Boy, Oconto, 312 m lumber, 8 m lath.

Bark Pensaukee, Pensaukee, 360 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Brig Commerce, Menominee, 260 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Brig Powhattan, Sturgeon Bay, 150 m lumber, 10 m shingles.

Brig A. G. Mowry, Lincoln, 190 m lumber, 30 m hoops.

Schr S. M. Forrest, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

Schr Milan, Menominee, 190 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 74 m lumber.

Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.

Schr Cuba, Green Bay, 1,300 m shingles, 50 tons pig iron.

Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m salt.

Schr Louis Meeker, Buffalo, 620 tons coal.

Schr Lewis McDonald, Green Bay, 160 m lumber.

Schr Minot Mitchell, Good Harbor, 136 cords wood.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.

Schr Maine, Ludington, 140 m lumber.

Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 215 m lumber, 44 m lath.

Schr S. F. Tracy, Manistee, 135 m lumber.

Schr J. and F. Stemach, Manistee, 145 m lumber.

Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 83 cds wood.

Schr Lavinda, Ludington, 140 m lumber.

Schr A. Mosher, Vermillion, 6,062 cubic ft stone.

Schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.

Schr Persia, White Lake, 95 m lumber.

Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon 130 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr Odin, Stony Creek, 1,200 railroad ties, 10 cds wood, 80 cds bark.

Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Schr Ebenezer, Ahnepee, 92 cds wood, 6 jars butter.

Schr Black Hawk, Bay City, 1,500 brls salt.

Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr Stella, Grand Haven, 45 m lumber.

Schr H. C. Albright, Ford River, 180 m lumber.

Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.

Schr U. S. Grant, Ludington, 145 m lumber.

Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.

Schr Swallow, Buffalo, 575 tons coal.

Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Scow Mount Vernon, Saugatuck, 45 cds wood.

Scow L. Strom, McCarthy's Pier, 35 cds wood.

Scow Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, 50 cds wood.

Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.

Barge Wm. Brown, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.

CLEARED............June 24.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 12 brls beef and pork and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 40,000 bu oats, 100 brls flour.

Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 20,000 bu wheat, 150 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 25,244 corn, 72 tubs butter, 500 brls flour, 18 bales broom corn.

Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Bark Lafunier, Buffalo, 34,187 bu oats.

Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 33,800 bu corn.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 160 bu potatoes and sundries.

Prop Ocean, Montreal, 18,000 bu corn.

Barge Commerce, Menominee, sundries.

Schr Champion, Buffalo, 51,000 bu oats.

Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.

Scow Black Hawk, Stoney Creek, 972 bu oats, 50 brls salt, and sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—PASSED UP—Props Oneida, Vanderbilt; barks Kate Darley, Gibraltar, Thomas Street, Favorite; schrs John Wesley, H. J. Webb, Alice Richards, F. D. Barker, Saginaw, Anna Groves, Marysburg, Hartzell, Colonel Cook, C. C. Trowbridge.

PASSED DOWN—Props Mineral Rock, Thomas Scott, St. Paul, Prindiville, and barge; bark C. K. Nims; schrs Newsboy, Frank Perew, Minnie Slauson, Corsican, Exchange, C. H. Walker, Ætna, Smith and Post, D. Ferguson, Morning Light.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, June 24—Eve.—PASSED UP—Props W. T. Graves, Bismarck, and barges; barks Board of Trade, Jane Bell; schrs Annie Sherwood, G. D. Russell, Stalker.

PASSED DOWN—Props Chicago; schrs Sam Flint, J. Bigler, Albatross.

WIND—Northeast.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 24.—We note the following charters: To Sarnia—Prop B. F. Wade, corn through rate to Boston. To Kingston—Sweepstakes, wheat at 14½c. To Buffalo—Prop Idaho and bark Erastus Corning, oats at 6c; Sweetheart and Kate L. Bruce, wheat at 9c; Mary Collins, Atwater, Lake Forest, and Joseph Page, corn at 8c; Milwaukee Belle, corn at 8c; Champion, oats at 6c. To Boston—Prop Lowell, corn through rate. Total capacity equal to 64,000 bu wheat, 162,000 bu corn, and 160,000 bu oats.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Rates steady. Charters reported as follows: Schr Valentine, coal, Buffalo to Detroit, at 60c per ton free; schr Watt Sherman, coal, Erie to Chicago, at $1.00 per ton f. o. b.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Grain freights are steady, and fairly active at previous rates. Engagements: To Buffalo—Props Mayflower, Missouri, and Annie L. Craig, wheat at 8½c; prop James Fisk, Jr., same at through rate. To Oswego—Schrs L. L. Lamb, and Delos DeWolf, wheat at 14c, Friday afternoon. To Kingston—Schooner Onward, wheat at 15c, Friday.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 21:

DOWN—Schr Defiance, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr L. Casey, Toledo to Oswego, corn; schr Wave Crest, Bay City to Kingston, staves; schr Hibernia, Sandusky to Darlington, lumber; schr Miami Belle, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; schr Trenton, Toledo to Oswego, corn; prop Wm. Cowie, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Grenada, Cleveland to Oswego, corn; schr Garibaldi, of Port Hope, Cleveland to Toledo, coal; schr F. L. Jones, Cleveland to Brookville, grindstones.

UP—Prop Cleveland; schrs Wm. Hunter, Bay Queen, New Dominion of Quebec, G. W. Davis, Jessie McDonald; schr Rockaway, Ontario to Toledo, pig iron; schr J. A. McDonald, Toronto to Cleveland, light; schr Cape Horn, Oswego to Cleveland, railroad iron; schr Jura, Port Colborne to Vermillion, light.

WIND—Northeast; light.

Miscellaneous Notes.

OFF.—The tug Ben Drake, of Chicago, has succeeded in getting off the schooner Despatch, ashore at Portage Lake.

COMING.—The new steamer Peerless is expected here on Thursday.

SOLD.—The schooner Star of the North was sold at Detroit, the other day, by the underwriters, for $4,500.

DOLLY VARDEN.—A scow named Dolly Varden was launched at Superior last week.

SCHOONER LEN HIGBY.—The schooner Len Higby, which drifted ashore at Oak Creek last winter, was got off a fortnight ago, and is being thoroughly repaired at Milwaukee. The Higby's damages were found to be far more extensive than at first supposed, much of her bottom plank having been worn through by contact with the rocks. She will be ready for business shortly.

AT MARQUETTE.—On the 18th the weather at Marquette was mild. The bark Monarch, steam barge H. B. Tuttle, barges Holland and George B. Ely, schooners C. H. Walker, Exchange, Reindeer, A. H. Moss, propellers Northern Light and Equinox were loading.

ACCIDENT IN THE WELLAND CANAL.—The barge Saginaw, downward bound with a cargo of timber, on reaching St. Catharines struck an obstruction and soon filled. A steam pump has been forwarded from this city by rail to the scene of the disaster.

AGROUND.—The propeller J. L. Hurd, upward bound, is reported, by the steamer Milton D. Ward, hard aground and well out at Southeast Reach, River St. Clair.

IN THE SAULT RIVER.—On the 19th the schooners Athenian, L. H. Kimball, Chas. Hinckley, and C. C. Griswold were passed in the Sault River.

LAKE SUPERIOR ITEMS.—On the 18th instant the weather at Marquette was again favorable for vessels to discharge and take on their cargoes. Several which were detained had on that date loaded and taken their departure. The bark Monarch, steam barge H. B. Tuttle, barges Holland and George B. Ely, schooners C. H. Walker, Exchange, Reindeer, A. H. Moss, propellers Northern Light and Equinox, were loading. On the 19th the schooners Athenian, S. H. Kimball, Charles Hinckley, and C. C. Griswold, were passed in the Sault River. The propellor India brought down the above information. She had 330 tons of freight and a fair number of passengers.

THE LAKE HURON DISASTERS.—The tornado which on Thursday noon swept over a narrow strip of Lake Huron, aside from the unfortunate disaster which befel the Jamaica, played serious havoc among other vessels in that immediate locality. The schooner Lucinda Van Valkenburg lost nearly all her sails, while another green vessel, name unknown, had her sails stripped from her and was compelled to come to anchor. Fortunately many others of the fleet, of which a large number were not far distant, were saved from a similar calamity.

NEW VESSEL.—R. D. Pike, of Bayfield, has on the stocks, nearly completed, a fine vessel of about 100 tons burden.

LAUNCH.—The schooner Leonard Martin was launched at Cleveland, on Saturday.

THE LOSS OF THE JAMAICA AND ONE LIFE.—The circumstances attending the loss of this vessel were so unusual that we give the following statement of Captain David Bothwell, who arrived at Detroit, Saturday afternoon: "The vessel sailed from Milwaukee on the 15th instant, with a cargo of eighteen thousand bushels of wheat, for Oswego. Fine weather, with light and variable winds, prevailed until Lake Huron was reached, and up to the moment of the accident there were not the slightest indications of a tornado at hand. Shortly after dinner, while all hands were on deck, except one of the crew who had not quite finished his meal, the vessel was struck aloft by a sort of a whirlwind, which instantly capsized her. The crew clung to the side of the vessel until a boat from shore came to their rescue. The most painful part of the incident was the drowning of the cook, Eliza Weatherhead, aged 34, who was unable to get out upon deck before the cabin filled with water. She was a widow from Hannibal, Oswego County, New York, where she had friends and two children. The Jamaica came out in 1867, was 318 tons burden, and is owned by M. M. Wheeler, of Oswego.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Notice is given that a steam fog whistle has been established at Detour light station, Lake Huron. During thick or foggy weather the signal will be sounded at intervals of fifty seconds, the length of each blast being ten seconds.

AFLOAT.—The new propeller Montana, which rested on the ways while being launched at Port Huron, on Saturday, was got afloat Wednesday evening, sustaining no damage whatever from the delay. She will soon be in readiness to leave on her first voyage.

FROM SAULT CANAL.—We are indebted to the Canal Superintendent for the following list of vessels passing through that thoroughfare on the dates below specified. On the 17th, bound up, steamer Francis Smith, schrs E. A. Mayes, J. F. Card, and C. P. Minch. Down, props Meteor, Cuyahoga, schrs Mary Elizabeth, Timothy Baker, Goshawk, Eveline Bates, Jane Bell, J. S. Gross, and S. A. Wood. On the 18th, bound up, schrs D. Wagstaff, George Worthington, Escanaba, Seabird, H. C. Potter, Star of Hope, and prop D. W. Powers. Down, prop Acadia, schrs City of Milwaukee, Algeria, General F. Sigel, Cambridge and Levi Rawson. On the 19th, bound up, schrs Chas. Hinckley, E. C. Roberts, and W. B. Ogden. Down, prop India. The depth of water the same as last reported.

AT MANITOWOC.—The new propeller of the Goodrich Transportation Company, the Menominee, is fast approaching completion, and will be ready for launching on the 10th of August. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 185 feet; 197 feet over all; depth of hold, 11½ feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; guards, 3 feet; total breadth on deck, 36 feet. She is considerably larger than the Oconto, being 4 feet wider, 1½ feet deeper, and 45 feet longer.

Mr. Ira Richards is building for himself, at his yard, a fine three-and-after canaler, which he expects to be ready for launching about the last of August. Her dimensions are as follows: length, 143 feet; beam, 26 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 11½ feet. She will be built in the strongest manner, and wire-rigged. She is to be fitted with lumber ports, and finished in the best possible manner.

The schooner Industry is in the dry dock undergoing repairs.

At Hanson & Scoves' yard the two canalers are in rapid progress toward completion, one of which will, we judge, soon be ready for launching.

On Tuesday morning last, as the scow Hunter was rounding the bend of the river, she fouled against the schooner Glen Cuyler, carrying away the foretopmast of the latter vessel. The Cuyler was laden with barrel staves, and ready to leave, but this accident delayed her departure for a day or two.

FREIGHTS STRONG.—All the signs of the present indicate a favorable and reasonably profitable season for the lake and canal carrying business. Notwithstanding the large increase of vessel tonnage, there appears to be a healthy demand for more. The ore business has absorbed a large number of vessels under profitable season contracts. Considering the large stock of grain to go forward, to which must be added the new crop, now promising fully as large as last season (especially of corn), there would seem to be hardly a shadow of a doubt but that the grain vessels will be insured full employment for the entire season at good paying rates. Grain freights have been growing stronger and stronger at Chicago and Milwaukee for the past few days. The vessels have so scattered that they do not move in fleets, and there is consequently at no time a surplus in port, and therefore they find a prompt loading at satisfactory rates. As compared with last year the rates from Chicago to Buffalo are now 9c on wheat and 8c on corn, against 6c on corn and 6½c to 7c on wheat last year. And on the canals the rates are at present to New York 12½c on wheat, 11½c on corn, and 7½c on oats, against 10c on wheat, 9c on corn, and 6c on oats last year.—Buffalo Express.

DETROIT MATTERS.—The Tribune of Saturday contained the following items: "A fleet composed chiefly of grain vessels and overdue at this point reached this locality this forenoon for Eastern ports. Several were nine days on the passage from Chicago to the rivers, and during the voyage were for ten days becalmed and befogged. Aside from the disaster already reported it is stated that one or two others were leaking badly. Besides those passed about forty others are fully due.

—The wrecking steamer Leviathan, Captain Hurtland, arrived here this morning from Lake Michigan with the wreck of the schr Burt, which was shipwrecked at Leland on the east shore of Lake Michigan on the 14th of October last year, during one of the fiercest gales of the season, and was necessarily abandoned. At the time of the disaster the Burt was a new vessel, having performed but one or two voyages, and pronounced one of the staunchest vessels that was ever built or sailed from this port. She had on board nearly a full cargo of ore, some 300 tons of which is yet on board. Notwithstanding the severe poundings on the rocky bottom and the lashings of the tempests since that time, she can at no great expense be put in good sailing trim once more, and has been put in Campbell Owen & Co.'s dry dock for that purpose. At the present time she is subject to the disposition of the underwriters. The Burt is 348 tons burden, new measurement, and was built at this port for Captain P. J. Ralph, of this city.

THE LYNDALE HERD.

Annual Stock Sales—Price of Blooded Bovines.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Dispatch, June 20.

The first annual sale of short-horn and Ayrshire cows, heifers, and bulls from the Lyndale herd of Colonel William S. King, took place at Lyndale, yesterday, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all present except the Colonel, who could hardly congratulate himself on the prices realized in many, if not in a majority of instances. It is conceded that the Lyndale herd is the finest in America, and one of the best in the world, and breeders came from far and near to secure some of the bovines.

Early in the morning well-loaded carriages and miscellaneous vehicles commenced to arrive, and at the hour announced for the commencement of the sale, about two hundred persons were present, to which number many more were added during the sale. A full corps of "guides" was in attendance and visitors were afforded every opportunity to inspect Lyndale.

Lyndale Farm lies about three miles to the northwest of Minneapolis, and embraces nearly thirteen hundred acres of choice land, partly timbered but mostly rolling prairie. The tract is rapidly being put under cultivation, and is worth a visit even from those who take no interest in blooded stock, including as it does a goodly share of the shore of Lake Calhoun and about two-thirds of the shore of Lake Harriet.

An auctioneer's and reporter's stand had been erected near the barn, and after the animals and premises had been inspected and the medicines sampled—the latter were pronounced excellent by the judges—the auctioneer, Colonel J. W. Judy, of Tallula, Ill., mounted the stand and the sale commenced with the announcement of the terms, which were, "under $200, cash; over that amount, two months' time at 10 per cent, with good security, ready money being no great object."

The short-horn cows and heifers were first offered, and very little excitement was manifested by the bidders, except on two or three animals, the greatest being on Henrietta, which brought $1,500, about one-half the price Colonel King expected to realize from her.

C. C. Parks, President of the Glen Flora Stock Breeding Association, of Waukegan, Ill., was the heaviest purchaser in this line, buying partly for the Association, as follows:

Dorrit—Calved February 21, 1863. Sire, Iron Duke; dam May Queen, $300.

Mimosa—Calved April, 1867. Sired by Mariner, $500.

Maid of Atha—Calved June 15, 1865. Sired by Prior; dam Liza Logan, $300. The Maid is a great prize winner, and was one of the prize herd at St. Louis two years ago. When the sale commenced Col. King announced that defects, if any, would be fairly stated, and in pursuance thereof, he announced that the Maid had just recovered from an attack of inflammation of the lungs, and was not perfectly well. This frankness scared the bidders, and Mr. Park secured a bargain, refusing double the money in less than five minutes afterward.

Ruberta—Calved Nov. 2, 1867. Sire, Masterpiece; dam Rose of Clitheroe, $700. Ruberta was bred at Broadmoor, England, and is a fine animal.

Henrietta—Calved May 20, 1867. Sire, Duke of Tyne; dam, Frocoa. Bred by David Ainlie, Oasterson, Scotland—$1,500. She is one of the animals with which Colonel K. "swept the board" last year at Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Duquoin, and was a prize winner before coming to America.

Moss Rose—Calved April 26, 1868. Sire, Weehawken; dam, Addie, by Iron Duke—$750.

Christine—Calved Feb. 22, 1869. Sire; Hogarth, dam, Christabel, by Mountain Chief—$800.

Mazacco 2d—Calved April 23, 1869. Sire, 17th Duke of Andrie; dam, Mazurka 28th—$800.

Booth's Lancaster—Calved April 4, 1868. Sire, Baron Booth; dam, Anne of Lancaster, by Lord Raglan—$1,650. She is one of the best pair on the continent, and a noted prize winner on both sides of the Atlantic.

Lady Lucy—Calved Aug 15, 1868. Sire, Royal Duke of Oxford; dam, Lady Margaret—$500.

Countess of Oxford—Calved June 11, 1869. Bred at Hayle, Cornwall. Sire, second Earl of Oxford; dam, Countess—$1,000. A celebrated winner of prizes at English shows.

Lady Brough—Calved Oct. 15, 1869. Bred at Catterick, Yorkshire. Sire, Baron Killerby; dam, Necklace—$850.

Frill—Calved Nov. 22, 1869. Sire, General Hopewell; dam, Fame—$725.

Jennie—Calved Feb. 18, 1870. Sire, The Duke of Geneva; dam, Blush.

Scottish Lady—Calved Dec. 26, 1870. Sire, Scotsman; dam, Lady Louise—$500. Mr. Parks refused to sell her afterwards for $1,500 at private sale.

Gaity—Calved Jan. 16, 1872. Sire, Booth's Marksman; dam, Sunshine—$175.

Strawberry—Calved Feb. 9, 1872. Sire, Imported Grand Duke of Orange; dam, Brantford Maid—$170.

Daniel M. Flynn, of Boonville, purchased the following:

Lady Margaret—Calved May 18, 1861. Sire, Second Duke of Thorndale; dam, Minnewawa—$275. This was the first and oldest animal sold.

Minnie Annandale—Calved Oct. 29, 1857. Sire, Mr. Annandale; dam, Minnie—$800.

Sylvia—Calved Nov 25, 1868, Sire, Champion of England; dam Science—$600.

Dr. Sprague, of Des Moines, Iowa, purchased:

Fiounce—Calved March 12, 1868. Sired by Weehawken; dam Fiounce—$500.

Manola—Calved Feb 6, 1862. Sired by Second Duke of Thorndale; dam Moneta—$300.

Brantford Maid—Calved June 30, 1865. Sired by Sir Fenwick; dam Bean Duchess—$425.

Blush and Sunbeam were not in condition, and were withdrawn. The other short-horn cows and heifers were sold as follows:

Princess 20th—Calved Oct. 18, 1868. Sire St. Valentine; dam, Princess 18th—$600. Purchaser, F. Anderson, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

Maid of Alba 2d—Calved Dec. 15, 1868. Sire, Alba Duke of Thorndale; dam, Maid of Alba—$450. Purchaser, O. B. Cravath, Troy, Winona County, Minn.

Brocade—Calved June 5, 1866. Sire, Royal Guardsman; dam, Brightness—$425. Purchaser, S. W. Jacob, West Liberty, Iowa.

Sylph—Calved July 2, 1869. Sire, Cherry Duke; dam, Sylvia—$500, W. C. Evans, West Liberty, Iowa.

Lady Margaret—Calved Feb. 17, 1869. Sire, Prince Christian; dam, Lady Fanny—$625, C. A. DeGraff, St. Paul. This is one of the finest looking animals sold.

The famous short-horn bull, Scotsman, which cost Colonel King $3,000, was sold to Mr. Parker for $750, after which a recess was taken, during which all present partook of a pleasant collation at the expense of the Colonel—the tables accommodating over 200. Nearly four hundred ate a square meal at Lyndale. After recess the roll of short-horn bulls continued as follows, all being in splendid condition and of an excellent breed:

Baron of Lyndale—Calved Oct. 18, 1870—$550, D. M. Flynn.

Yellow Corn—Calved Nov. 21, 1870—Mr. ——, Maran City, Iowa.

Gold Beater—Calved Feb. 14, 1871—$375, S. W. Jacobs.

Hendrick Hudson—Calved April 25, 1871—$325, Asa Hutchinson, Hutchinson, Minn.

Autocrat—Calved June 4, 1871—$250, N. Stoddard, Rochester, Minn.

Grand Master—Calved June 14, 1861—$400, A. Hostetter & Son, Mount Carroll, Ill.

Shamrock—Calved August 11, 1871—$450, J. G. Lawrence, Wabashaw, Minn.

Alexis—Calved Dec. 18, 1871—$415, Wm. Stevens, Brooklyn, Minn.

Sam, Jr.—Calved Sept. 25, 1871—$700, J. H. Spear, Tallula, Ill.

Lieutenant—Calved Jan. 20, 1872—$210, J. M. Waldron, Litchfield, Minn.

Prince Alba—Calved January, 1871—$700, C. A. DeGraff.

The Ayrshire breed did not seem to be in great demand, the cows and heifers selling as follows:

Daisy—Calved May 30, 1865, $125. Dr. E. C. Cross, Rochester, Minn.

Blush Rose—Calved January 22, 1870, $120. Dr. Cross.

Pink—Calved March 18, 1870, $180. Dr. Cross.

Melvie—Calved March 26, 1870, and her calf, Calhoun, $215. Dr. Cross.

Charmer—Calved May 6, 1870, $145. C. A. DeGraff.

Madge—Calved April, 1863, $125. C. A. DeGraff.

Throstle—Calved April 4, 1864, $90. R. C. Fleet, Lake Crystal, Minn.

Katie—Calved May 25, 1867, $145. R. C. Fleet.

Lark—Calved September 3, 1864, $64. Mr. D. Bowen, Litchfield, Minn.

Sentinel—Calved Nov. 1, 1864, $105. C. D. McEwen, Hutchinson, Minn.

Countess 1st—Calved June 5, 1865, $70. F. B. Stacy, Stacyville, Iowa.

Fanny—Calved June 10, 1865, $115. Dr. F. Sprague.

Bonnie Doon, 284—Calved May 24, 1866, $150. T. Anderson.

Polly—Calved Jan. 9, 1871, $105. J. M. Waldron.

Molly—Calved March 1, 1871, $105. Asa Hutchinson, "Tribe of Asa."

Lass of Inverness—Calved May 28, 1871, $105. C. McC. Reeve, Minneapolis.

The figures on Ayrshire bulls were:

McGregor—Calved Jan. 21, 1871, $120. J. M. Waldron.

Senator—Calved March 17, 1871, $75. C. W. Vroman, Rochester.

Rob—Calved Feb. 24, 1872, $35. C. McC. Reeve.

Lampron—Calved Nov. 21, 1871, $50; A. B. Hall, Dayton, Minn.

Ayrshire Lead—Calved Aug. 25, 1871, $80; C. H. Clarke, Richfield, Minn.

Traveller—Calved July 26, 1871, $50; C. C. Parks.

Duncan 2d—Calved May 8, 1872, $60; W. Corbin, Vinton, Iowa.

The two-year old short horn bull Statesman, the property of Mr. H. M. Vroman, was also sold, E. R. Perkins, of Minnetonka, paying $400 for him.

The sale was a fair one in every respect, and not one of the many present thinks otherwise. There was no reserve on any animal offered, and the result of the fair play will be manifest at the second annual sale a year from now. That Colonel King is doing a great deal of good to Minnesota by the introduction of the stock interest here is a certainty—whether he made it pay is a question we cannot answer.

Mr. Doolittle's Speech.

From the Boston Post.

The speech of the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, at the Greeley ratification meeting in New York, was marked by all the admirable characteristics of this distinguished orator and statesman. Although delivered without careful premeditation, it deserves to rank with the ablest and clearest speeches of the campaign. Among the declared adherents of Greeley and Brown there is no more prominent leading spirit than Mr. Doolittle; and his presence upon the Cooper Institute platform, coupled with his eloquent and forcible words on the occasion, must be considered as one of the most significant endorsements the Liberal ticket has yet received. The character of the ex-Senator ranks as high as that of any gentleman in public life, while his political career has been conspicuous for the preservation of political integrity and independence, as well as the development of brilliant abilities. The Senator, who, when the party discipline was the strictest, could calmly sacrifice place and power rather than principle, and endure Radical obloquy rather than trim his conscience to the popular breeze, finds himself to-day the survivor of temporary storms of passion and prejudice, and the possessor of a reputation for honor and courage which is truly enviable.

Mr. Doolittle called himself throughout his address, a "Democratic Republican," and testified to the love and respect which that term, as exemplified in the history of Jackson, Wright, Marcy, Benton, Blair and Houston, aroused within him. He briefly and concisely stated the political situation, as he understood it, and expressed his belief that Mr. Greeley would run, no matter what the Baltimore Convention might do. If the Democrats should nominate a third candidate, Mr. Doolittle predicted the calamity of Grant's re-election by the House. While, therefore, he urged the necessity of a union between "Democratic Republicans" and Liberal Republicans for the overthrow of the Grant party, he nevertheless had entire confidence that the Convention at Baltimore would "do what ought to be done," and paid a handsome and deserved tribute to the Democracy for its incorruptibility, patriotism, and self-sacrifice. As for the tariff question, the speaker thought there was not sufficient room for dispute at present, and eloquently pointed out the significence of the cost of silk or wine as compared with the rights of local self-government and trial by jury which are so flagrantly trampled under foot by the present Administration. The whole speech was sound, logical and convincing.

Clerical Drinking in Scotland.

An American gentleman, one month abroad, writes from Edinburgh to a friend in this city:

"Saturday night in Cork and Dublin seems to be given over to one *huge drunk*—Glasgow the same. I don't know how it may be here to-night, but if the Presbyterian ministers who are attending the Grand Presbyterian Council here are a fair sample, Edinburgh must be the '*drunkenest*' place in the world. I saw a number of them at dinner at our hotel yesterday take enough Sherry, Champagne, claret, brandy, and hot Scotch to send a great many Yankees under the table."

—The term of the present Canadian Parliament expires September 17. It is not yet known whether writs for a new election will be issued before that day or after it.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:17 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
‡Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:29 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	†6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*‡9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	2:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	‡9:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*6:35 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*3:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 p m	*9:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

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Tuesday Morning, June 25, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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THE GROESBECK PARTY.

The Chicago *Times* has at last found a ticket which it pronounces soundly Democratic. It was nominated at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by a conference of fourteen gentlemen, of whom six were Democrats and eight were Republicans. These gentlemen had invited a conference of over a hundred Revenue Reformers, opposed to Grant's Administration, with a view, professedly, to harmonize all the elements of opposition to Grant on one ticket. The entire company were of their own selection, none attending except upon invitation. When the original conference met, it was found that nine-tenths or more of the assemblage were in favor of uniting upon Horace Greeley, and were full of confidence that he would be elected. The callers of the meeting, therefore, bolted their own Convention, framed a platform, and put forward a ticket. Six Democrats and eight Republicans have set to work to found the "party of advancement,—the party of the future." The Democrats are Carl Daentzer, Oswald Ottendorfer, Mahlon Sands, R. B. Minturn, Simon Stern, and David Narr. None of these gentlemen, except Mr. Ottendorfer, have any political following or constituency, save as officers of the New York Free-Trade League, which is a missionary, or propagandist, rather than a political association. The Republicans are men of the same class, viz.: Parke Godwin, Wm. C. Bryant, Chas. H. Marshall, H. D. Lloyd, Judge Stallo, and Edward Atkinson,—respectable gentlemen, indeed, but too transcendental for this age of the world.

Intellectually, the fourteen were far superior to the Anti-Secret Society Convention at Oberlin, who have nominated Adams, or the Convention of Workingmen at Columbus, which nominated Judge Davis, or the Convention of Prohibitionists, which nominated Mr. Black, or the Convention of Internationals, in New York, that nominated Mrs. Woodhull, or the expected Convention which is to nominate Train. But, numerically, they are fewer, and, politically, they have about the same strength.

The sole respect in which the platform of the Convention differs from the Cincinnati platform is, that the latter refers the issue of Free-Trade and Protection to the Congressional Districts, while the former declares for Free-Trade.

Still, the success of Revenue Reform depends upon the Congressional Districts, whether a platform recognizes the fact or not. If the Free-Traders cannot carry a majority of the Congressional Districts, they could have no Revenue Reform, even if Mr. Bryant himself were President. If, on the other hand, they can carry a majority of those Districts, they can revise and change the Tariff as easily with Greeley President as they could with Bryant or Groesbeck. But, with Grant President, they could be sure of no change, unless they had a two-thirds majority to override his veto. Were there, therefore, the least chance of electing Groesbeck, he would still be no better as a Revenue Reform President that the Protectionist Greeley on his platform and letter of acceptance. As Revenue Reformers, we care not a straw what Horace Greeley's private opinions may be, provided we know what his official action will be, and that it will be satisfactory. This we do know, for he has put it before the people as squarely as any President has ever done, or as the English language admits. All the other features of the Groesbeck Platform are borrowed from that of Cincinnati, and are much injured in the borrowing.

With what honesty can the Chicago *Times* seek to hide its chagrin and conceal its weakness behind this miserable subterfuge? It concedes that the ticket can make no headway in this campaign, except as the foundation of a future party. But, by 1874 or 1876, the Liberal party, having elected Greeley in '72, will have acquired strength enough to carry forward all the Reforms that it was born to carry forward. Then Revenue Reform will be a leading question. To-day it is not. Reconciliation, the Overthrow of Party Despotism, and especially Civil Service Reform and the One-Term principle, are the popular issues. All these, when accomplished, will have prepared the way for any changes in the revenue system on which the Liberal party may agree. Then the Liberal party will unitedly pronounce on this Revenue question, for forty-nine in fifty of its voters are of one faith on it. Where, then, will be any room for this proposed third party?

Groesbeck is too good a man to be sacrificed in the way the Chicago *Times* proposes. The time is coming when he can lead successful constituencies in honorable political contests. He possesses acknowledged abilities and high character; we believe he will see the folly of playing the game of Voorhees on a more disastrous scale, and thus consigning himself to political perdition. As for the *Times*, it has bitten at the wrong hook and has been jerked out of its native waters. It has its choice of two expedients, either to flop back into them, or to die. At present it is as uneasy as any other fish out of water.

The Liberal Republican State Convention meets at Springfield to-morrow, to nominate a State and Electoral ticket. The Convention will be addressed by Senator Trumbull; Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the Liberal Republican candidate for Vice President; and Cassius M. Clay, the veteran Abolitionist of Kentucky. Hon. Carl Schurz will not be present, as he holds it to be his duty to make the opening speech of the campaign to his immediate constituents in St. Louis. He will be heard from in a few days, with no uncertain sound.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at the same time and place. It is expected that the two Conventions will constitute the largest assemblage brought together in the West this year.

THE ALABAMA ARBITRATION.

The angry and perilous controversy concerning a claim for indirect or consequential damages has been abruptly closed, and the American people have reason to be thankful therefor. The blundering of our Government has been most unfortunate from beginning to end. It has been a most remarkable instance of the danger and disgrace of intrusting important business to subordinates, who are wholly ignorant of the business committed to them. The inventor of "indirect damages" is too smart a Yankee ever to be removed from the precincts of the Police Court where he is so well fitted to shine. By adopting, and, for a time, defending, this cute performance, our Government became responsible for it. Instead of promptly disclaiming the unwarranted proceeding of the subordinate, we have been for six months pettifogging and retreating. Point after point has been yielded until, at last, our Government stipulated that it did not ask any money, did not want a decision in its favor, and wanted the claim rejected. Great Britain, however, demanded that the claim be withdrawn, and to this the United States Government, after another struggle, consented, but refused to adopt the language of the British Supplemental Treaty. When the Arbitrators met on the 15th of June, the British Agent moved an adjournment for eight months, in order to give time to the United States to distinctly withdraw the claim for consequential damages. Pending this motion, the Arbitrators adjourned to the 25th of June, and have in the meantime reached a decision that the claim for consequential damages is not admissible under the original Treaty; that, though the terms of submission to them included all matters "growing out of" the depredations of the Anglo-Confederate cruisers, no claim for consequential damages can be considered as either presentable under the terms of the Treaty, or as ascertainable by the Arbitrators. Thus, the Arbitrators have cleared the field for us, and we owe them a vote of thanks. The reams of argument written concerning indirect claims are valueless, because such a claim is excluded by its own absurdity, and is not now, and never has been, legally before the Board. And this is the claim concerning which we have been equivocating, and disturbing half the civilized world, for six months.

The people of the United States have, we repeat, reason to thank the Arbitrators for this decision. It is a great relief to our Government. No nation on earth is so much in need of protection from such claims by others, particularly when we have a Government whose most delicate relations with other Governments are jeopardized by irresponsible clerks in the absence of any intelligent direction or control from the President.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Last winter, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court of Texas found two indictments against Governor Davis, of that State. The first charged him with having aided and advised Newcomb, Secretary of State, in fraudulently rejecting the whole vote of Brazos County and half the vote of Washington County, in order to send a certain W. T. Clark to Congress in place of Giddings, who was really elected. The second charged him with having given a fraudulent certificate of election to Clark. Alexander, Attorney-General of the State, protested against these proceedings of Davis, and finally, when they were resolved upon, tendered his resignation in disgust. This, however, he was persuaded to withdraw. Subsequently, *prima facie* proof of the truth of the charges was furnished by the action of the House of Representatives in unseating Clark and admitting Giddings, although the latter is a Democrat. Clark has since received an appointment as Postmaster.

When the news of the indictments reached Washington, there was great commotion at headquarters. The *Chronicle* stated that their object was "to insult President Grant." It was decided to have resort to the same policy by which Clayton, when Governor of Arkansas, was saved from conviction on a similar charge. In that case, the United States District Attorney and Marshal were promptly removed, and their places filled with creatures of Clayton, who, of course, avoided convicting their master. President Grant was requested to remove the District Attorney, and, in momentary forgetfulness of Civil Service Reform, did so. The persons who asked this favor were Davis and Newcomb, the two men under indictment; W. T. Clark, the person for whose benefit the fraud was carried through; and Senator Flanagan, whose son, Webster Flanagan, now Lieutenant-Governor of Texas, is also accused of conspiracy to defraud the United States. These four worthies were able to make the President of the United States a sharer in their shameless scheme.

Thursday, the 13th inst., the "trial" came off. The new District Attorney did not even ask his predecessor what witnesses he had intended to call. Attorney-General Alexander had been relied upon as the chief witness to Davis' guilt under the second indictment. He was not even summoned. Documentary evidence, easily accessible, was not presented at all. The principal witnesses under the first indictment resided in Washington County, within a day's journey from Austin, where this legal farce was played. Not one of them even knew that the trial was in progress, and so, of course, not one of them testified. The conspiracy of Davis, Newcomb, Flanagan, Clark & Co. was completely successful. The Governor was promptly acquitted.

In a letter which we have received from Austin, the writer says: "I am a Radical Republican, but I think it high time that Grant's interference with the Courts of Justice should be rebuked. The inclosed article" (from which we have gleaned the facts set forth above) "is truthful to my personal knowledge. Many other things of the kind have transpired in this State." This man, and men like him, the real Republicans of the South, are as unalterably opposed to the present Administration as are the Democracy. They know that the one hope of the recuperation of the South lies in the defeat of Grant. The evils of carpet-bag domination are undeniable facts. The mutual support between carpet-baggers and Grantism is an equally undeniable fact. It is idle to say that Grant has meant well. This is only a plea in abatement. It shows him to be, at the best, grossly incapable. While he is in power, the carpet-bag rings, enabled by him to pack Courts and Juries, will still oppress the South. If, in next March, Horace Greeley succeeds him, these rings will meet with the punishment they deserve, and Texas be freed from the worst Government that exists in any civilized country on the face of the earth.

Senator Morton, in his speech at Indianapolis on Saturday, after boasting of the success of Grant's Administration in financial matters, thus referred to Mr. Greeley:

> He has advocated some measures of finance for the last four years which every intelligent business man in this audience to-night knows would bring convulsion and ruin upon this country if they were carried out. He has advocated in the *Tribune* a resumption of specie payment at once. Every intelligent man here to-night knows that, if Horace Greeley was elected and should attempt to carry out that policy, it would result in a panic, bankruptcy, and prostration to all business interests.

This is a very weak, but characteristic, exhibition of spite. A few years ago Mr. Morton backed down from the Republican Platform, and outbid all others in demanding the payment of the National debt with greenbacks. That was his hobby for a time. He was for paying the bloated bondholder in the same currency that we paid the widow's pension; and he thought the man who wanted a better money than greenbacks in payment of his debt was no patriot.

This doctrine, so publicly advocated by Mr. Morton, was answered in an open letter, at the time, by Mr. Greeley. Mr. Morton replied, and Mr. Greeley rejoined; and so utterly was Mr. Morton demolished in the correspondence, that he thereafter held his peace, and has not since advocated the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, or in anything else. The correspondence at the time attracted general attention, and Mr. Greeley's letters, perhaps, had as much effect as any other publication in crushing out that policy of still further robbing the public by irredeemable paper. The speech of Mr. Morton now shows that his defeat in his controversy with Greeley on the financial question still rankles in his breast, and, taking the opportunity, he denounces Greeley as a man who would bring "convulsion and ruin upon the country," and whose financial policy would result in "panic, bankruptcy, and prostration to all business interests." This is pretty cool from a man publicly convicted by Greeley of advocating a financial policy not only dishonest in itself, but, above all others, calculated to destroy the National credit, and produce wide-spread loss and destruction. If the New York *Tribune*, in which the Morton-Greeley correspondence was originally published, will reproduce it, it will explain not only Morton's motive for assailing Greeley, but will also expose the demagogism of the Senator in a matter of financial integrity.

But Mr. Morton finds fault with Mr. Greeley because he favors a speedy restoration of specie payments. The Philadelphia Convention, which nominated Grant, declared:

> We confidently expect that our excellent National currency will be perfected by a *speedy* resumption of specie payment.

Yet Mr. Morton declared at Indianapolis that "every intelligent man" knows that, if the attempt was made "to carry out that policy, it would result in panic, bankruptcy, and prostration to all business interests." So the Indiana Senator denounces the Philadelphia Platform as promising "panic, bankruptcy, and prostration" of business!

The six hundred millions of dollars of greenbacks and National Bank notes are now worth only 88 cents on the dollar. Every act of the Government which will bring the value of this currency, held by the people, nearer to gold, is a National benefit. If that currency could be made equivalent to gold, it would add 12 per cent to the value of each man's wages; and this is what Mr. Morton denounces as certain to produce ruin and desolation, panic and bankruptcy. Senator Morton had better confine himself to the Ku-Klux and the War of the Rebellion. In financial matters he is a failure.

The Chicago *Times* concedes the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, and, instead of preparing to support him, as was implied by its course a month ago, when it advised Democrats to *wait for the action of the Baltimore Convention*, it squarely bolts the ticket in advance. It bolts, also, the Convention system of nominations, which is a strictly Democratic institution. It acutely perceives that, under this iniquitous system, the Democrats who stay at home and take no share in the primaries are liable to have their voting done for them by those who go. Hence, in some wards, one-tenth of the whole party elect the delegates and control the policy of the party. It has also found out that "The use of political patronage to reward political friends or punish political enemies, is a crime against the people which should be restrained and punished." What is this crime save the Jacksonian doctrine and Democratic practice, that "Unto the victors belong the spoils"?

It further discovers that the nomination of Mr. Greeley will terminate the organic existence of the Democratic party. We infer that the nomination of Mr. Groesbeck would perpetuate the existence of the Democratic party. In short, if the Democratic party obeys the *Times*, the *Times* will suffer it to live. If not, not.

An article in our local columns yesterday did some unintentional injustice to Mr. George Harding, a prominent lawyer and capitalist of this city, who was recently engaged in a large operation in the wheat market.

It is not true that Mr. Harding suspended payment at any period of his operation. It was not stated, in the article referred to, that he did suspend; but, as his friends seem to think that such an inference might be drawn from our remarks, we make the statement more explicitly, that he not only did not suspend at any time, but that he paid every dollar of his obligations promptly, and that, too, without any assistance from his father, General A. C. Harding, or any other relative. No man who has had transactions on the Board of Trade stands to-day with a clearer or better record as an honorable business man than Mr. Harding. Whether he has suffered losses or not, is no concern of ours. If he has, he is undoubtedly able to make them up again. We believe that it was no part of Mr. Harding's intention to "corner" the wheat market; but, being the holder of a very large amount of the stock on hand, he did what anybody else would have done under like circumstances,—strove to keep it up as long as possible. In making good all his contracts, he certainly set a shining example to the Board of Trade.

The London *Telegraph* of the 6th inst. contains an advertisement of an eight-roomed villa to let, with an acre of land, lawn, flower and vegetable garden, large variety of fruit, greenhouse, fowl-house, shade-trees, gas, and water, in an excellent locality. The rent asked is about $140 a year. A Boston organ of Grant and Protection, from which we have reprinted this statement, comments on it and other instances of cheap rents in England, as follows: "There is no good and sufficient reason for such a difference. The whole American rent system is radically wrong, and should be regulated by Legislative enactments." The whole so-called "American system" of Protection is radically wrong, and is the real cause of these differences in the cost of houses, clothing, and all other necessaries of life, which make the nominally high wages of American workingmen a glaring sham. The only Legislative enactment that is needed is one which will put an end to this system, and free us forever from the interference of Government with the delicate and easily-obstructed machinery of exchange.

Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of this city, has received the following despatch concerning the famine in Persia:

> NEW YORK, June 21.
> New tidings received of terrible suffering in Persia. Thousands are perishing. The case has no parallel in modern times. The help called for has no connection with our mission. It is for humanity's sake. Will you not ask the churches of every name to respond?
> F. F. ELLINWOOD.

The remoteness of this distressed people, the difficulty of communicating with them, and the uncertain means of obtaining intelligence of their condition, have combined to throw an air of incertitude, or even of romance, over the stories of awful famine which have from time to time reached us. But there can be no doubt that the suffering in the interior of Persia is appalling; that it calls loudly on the civilized and Christian world for help; and that it is not yet too late to save multitudes from the most painful death that can be conceived of—the slow torture of hunger. Shall not the churches and people of Chicago respond in some proportion to the charity that has so recently been bestowed upon themselves?

A "Woman's College" has been in operation, during the past year, near the University of Cambridge, England. Its regular course extends over three years, and is substantially the same as that of the older institution. Instruction is given by the Professors and tutors of the latter. It is intended to finally obtain the admission of the college as an integral part of the University, and this plan has the sanction of both Faculties. This scheme of co-education completely avoids the worst evils to be apprehended from that idea. Notwithstanding its somewhat high charges, the college is well patronized, and is, nevertheless, unable to supply the demand upon it for educated women. In such schools the coming woman will learn that her truest sphere of action is neither at the head of a regiment, nor on the hustings, nor in any other of the anomalous positions in which the prevalent delusion would place her. Education is a preventive of folly as well as of crime.

Mrs. Woodhull, having been duly interviewed by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, states that she intends to make a vigorous campaign, having raised the sum of $10,000 therefor. She wrote Grant on the coming contest, imploring him "anxiously, yes, tremblingly," to espouse the great cause of woman suffrage, and to this appeal he replied, "Tell Mrs. Woodhull that I am in the hands of a set of politicians and can't do as I would. If I was my own master I would step into the van of this cause, for I believe it to be right." As might be supposed, Mrs. W. prefers the present incumbent to Horace Greeley. She destroys the chances of the latter by saying that he is a "political, intellectual, and moral fossil." It is sad to think that the moral weight of the firm of Woodhull & Claflin will be thrown against the Cincinnati nominee.

Judge Stanley Matthews' checkered career since May 1 recalls a story of Calvinistic secession in Scotland. From the National Church a single congregation withdrew. Straightway new theological questions rent it in twain, and the process went on until the final remnant consisted of but two persons, an old man and an old woman. Some one said to the latter: "I suppose, Janet, that you believe yourself and John to be now the only true members of Christ's kirk." "Weel, mon," said she, "I'm nae so sure of John." Judge Matthews, by being "nae sure" of the political soundness of anybody but himself, has succeeded in forming a party which will cast just one vote next November.

English topers find speedy and delightful intoxication in the use of a new stimulant, which is compounded of naphtha and ether. As it is untaxed, it is very cheap, and is in great demand. Parliament is to be asked to lay such heavy duties upon it as to drive it out of the market. Such a policy can only result in the invention of something still cheaper and worse. The true method would be to remove the absurdly heavy taxes on ale and beer. Men will drink. If they can get pure, healthful stimulants at reasonable prices, they will naturally prefer them; but, if these are rendered too expensive by Governmental interference, they will take impure and noxious compounds instead.

While part of the Administration press is trumpeting the glories of Grant as a Civil Service Reformer, General Butler, Grant's main-stay in the House, says: "I consider Civil Service Reform a humbug. I believe in turning offices inside-out every four years." Such a declaration by any delegate to Cincinnati would have been received with a howl of derision, but this one will doubtless be carefully ignored. This duality of views —Reform and Anti-Reform—must be very convenient. The office-holders can pay their assessment-money into the campaign fund and take their choice.

It is a peculiarity of English journalism that the nominal newspapers decline to print even bare statements of facts which may be distasteful to the prejudices of their readers. Thus, in London, Unitarian proceedings are always ignored. Robert Collyer, last year, and Athanase Coquerel, this year, failed to get a line of notice in any daily. On Trinity Sunday, twelve Unitarian clergymen attacked the Athanasian Creed with might and main. In any American city, the combined assault would have attracted editorial comment, and the sermons would, probably, have been reported at some length. In London, not a word of comment or of report appeared.

A misguided woman kept twenty stray dogs in safety through the whole siege of Paris, although offered 200 francs a-piece for them by a neighboring butcher. For this act of folly, the Society for the Protection of Animals has voted her a medal. The animals would have given twenty men and women food for days, and must have eaten enough, during the long-continued combat, to support twenty more. Giving their keeper rewards for her conduct is philanthropy run mad.

Robert Buchanan's article on the "Fleshly School of Poetry," in which indecency was rebuked by fresh indecency, was intended, so he says, as a mere prelude to a book on the "Leg-Disease," in which all appearances of that member in music, painting, sculpture, poetry, acting, and society in general, were to be critically examined. This idea has fortunately been abandoned, for which the gods be praised.

POLITICAL.

The Twelfth District Democratic Convention, to nominate a Congressman, is called to meet at Jacksonville, July 11, and the Springfield *Register* repudiates the call as untimely, and based on a wrong apportionment.

—The anti-Packard movement in the Eleventh Indiana District has resulted in a call for a Convention to meet at Wanatah, July 24.

—The Democrats of the Third West Virginia District indorse Greeley and nominate Frank Hereford for re-election to Congress.

—In the Fifth Maine District, the Hon. Frederick A. Pike, ex-M. C., is likely to be the Liberal candidate for Congress, and beat Hale, son-in-law of Zach Chandler.

—The Villisca (Iowa) *Journal*, heretofore a Radical paper, and edited by C. W. Sherman, present Sergeant-at-Arms of the Iowa House of Representatives, goes for Greeley.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> Mr Sumner informs me that he will remain for several weeks, after which he will go into summer quarters on the sea-side, somewhere in New England. It is possible, arrangements being made for that purpose, that he will make several speeches in some of the principal cities, in favor of Mr. Greeley, before the election.

—The *Sentinel* begs the Democratic newspapers to abandon the discussion of Henry Wilson's Know-Nothing principles as a "dead issue," like slavery and the rebellion. But it is not a dead issue.—*Milwaukee News*.

—Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, says:

"There are a great many Greeley Republicans in Oswego, and if Mr. Greeley is nominated at Baltimore he will be the next President."

—The Maryland delegation to the Baltimore Convention, headed by Montgomery Blair and Phillip Francis Thomas, includes, also, Colonel Harry Gilmore, of Confederate cavalry fame; Robert J. Banks, ex-Mayor of Baltimore; A. Leo Knott, a Baltimore lawyer; G. F. Hunter and W. H. Judson, merchants of Baltimore; and J. W. Baughman, editor of the Frederick *Citizen*.

—A misquotation from Hamlet is just now going the rounds of the Grant organs. It runs thus: "A tanner will *last* you eight year." It is curious that none of them has had the enterprise to give the immediate context. Hamlet's next question is, "Why he more than another?" And the grave digger makes answer: "Why, sir, his hide is so tanned with his trade that he will *keep out water* a good while."

—It is not a year since John A. Logan charged that at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing Grant "was so blind drunk that he could not lie down decently." Logan supports Grant for re-election.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* argues that unless the proposed new Constitution of West Virginia is rejected, it will be illegal to elect Congressmen in October.

—Mr. Henry Wilson is essentially a party man. Belonging to one party at a time has not always contented him. A good many years ago, for instance, while he was openly the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, against Gardiner, he secretly belonged to a Know-Nothing lodge. The secret came out when he turned up the winter after the campaign as a Know-Nothing candidate for United States Senator.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—Judge Robert F. Paine, of Cleveland, Ohio, accepts a call of Liberal Republicans to be a candidate for Congress. The call was signed by Jacob Dutton, Thomas Ewing, Jr., A. Alexander, E. Mathivet, William Filbert, S. Britton, C. Walter, H. F. Leypold, E. H. Brooks, and 408 others.

—The nomination of a Congressman-at-Large, in Tennessee, is remitted to a Convention to be held August 21, which Convention will also elect Presidential Electors. Henry S. Foote absolutely withdraws from the race.

—The new Fourteenth District of Ohio is strongly Democratic, and has no representative in the present Congress. The Democratic nomination was, last week, won by John Berry, a young lawyer of Wyandotte County, who got it on the second day and the forty-ninth ballot. The other aspirants were Barnabas Burns, Daniel S. Uhl, A. E. Jenner, and D. S. Sampsell. The Convention elected Greeley delegates to Baltimore without dissension.

—Congressmen Beatty and Morgan are brought together into the new Ninth District of Ohio, and Morgan will run for re-election, against 1,000 Grant majority in 1868, while Beatty will give way to a new man, and new men are numerous.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Chattanooga, says:

> I see the New York *Tribune* in all parts of the South. Boys sell it upon trains after it is four or five days old. Newsmen find a far greater demand for it than ever before. If it does not already, it soon will out-circulate every other New York daily south of the Ohio. People buy it because it is their candidate's paper, and they have a vague idea that everything in it is with the sanction of Greeley. To see a Southern planter stalking about with a New York *Tribune* sticking out of his pocket, in addition to the usual horse-pistol, pipe, and broad-brimmed hat with which he adorns his person, is a novelty calculated to awaken thought in the reflective mind. Then to hear the owner of the broad-brimmed hat and horse-pistol vigorously electioneering for Greeley, emphasizing his arguments with clenched fists and an occasional oath, if not with the horse-pistol, is yet more food for reflection, and a cheerful evidence that the prejudices of 200 years' growth are being torn up by the roots.

PERSONAL.

Americans continue to apply to the German Government for patents of nobility.

—The report that Edwin Forrest, Jr., narrowly escaped from death by a chicken bone will convey to many people the first information of the existence of an heir to the Great American Tragedian.

—The Rev. Paul Bagley writes that within two years he has read the Old Testament through once and a half in Hebrew, once in Greek, once in Latin, and the New Testament once in Latin, once in Greek, and once in Syriac.

—Isaac Corbett, of Baltimore, aged 72, visited the cemetery last Sunday week, and pointed out to his daughter the spot where he desired to be buried. Three hours later he was dead.

—The late General John A. Green, of Syracuse, N. Y., was an active politician, Chairman of the Breckinridge State Convention in 1860, etc. He died after a brief illness contracted from exposure while in command of his brigade on Decoration Day.

—General A. B. Spaulding, of Maine, special agent of the Pension Department, has been detailed to New York City to investigate frauds upon the Government by persons who are not entitled to pensions.

—The additional special agents of the Post Office Department have been appointed, viz: Richard G. Savens, of New York; John H. Popp, of Indiana; George D. Carrow, of Pennsylvania; George D. Van Hoesen, of New York; Joseph W. Holden, of North Carolina; A. R. Lieb, of District of Columbia; L. L. Pinkerton, of Kentucky; James McDowell, of Illinois, and Edgar Selye, of New York.

—Richard Bedingfield, a cousin of Thackeray, wants to make money by lecturing on his kinsman.

—The Commissioners nominated by Governor Hoffman to propose amendments to the Constitution of New York are:

Democrats—John D. Van Buren, Augustus Schell, Erastus Brooks, John J. Armstrong, William Cassidy, George C. Burdett, Artemus B. Waldo, Samuel W. Jackson, Daniel Pratt, Francis Kernan, Lucius Robinson, John F. Hubbard, Jr., George B. Bradley, Van Rens'r Richmond, Cyrus E. Davis, Lorenzo Morris.

Republicans—George Opdyke, John I. Townsend, Odle Cloe, Benjamin D. Silliman, Robert H. Pruyn, Cornelius L. Tracy, James M. Dudley, Edward W. Foster, Ralph McIntosh, Frank Hiscock, Orlow W. Chapman, Jonas W. Preston, Horace B Howland, David Rumsey, Sherman S. Rogers, David H. Bolles.

—Governor Hoffman, of New York, has nominated Linus W. Thayer, of Warsaw, Wyoming County, to be Commissioner of Appeals, in place of William H. Leonard, resigned.

—Up to the year 1871, six hundred and forty thousand copies of Franz Abt's song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," had been sold in Germany. The composer received only $30 for that popular production.

—The Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy and wife, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sailed last week for Europe, borne down with grief for domestic affliction as singular as it is severe. Two of their children died some years ago. Of the remaining three, Angie Bell, a girl of ten years, died May 4; on the 11th of the same month Charles T., aged three and a half years; and on the 25th, William B., an infant of ten months. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy are thus left childless.

—Joseph Patterson, John W. Forney, Thomas A. Scott, Seth I. Comley, J. Gillingham Fell, General Henry H. Bingham, General George Cadwalader, Charles L. Borie, and Stephen A. Caldwell, are Commissioners to select a Post Office site in Philadelphia.

—It is rumored that President Asa D. Smith, of Dartmouth College, contemplates resigning on account of impaired health, and Senator Patterson, who was a member of the College faculty when elected to Congress, is suggested as his successor.

—Henry A. Marsh, Clerk of the Know-Nothing Legislature in Massachusetts, for many years editor of the Amherst *Express*, and afterward one of the leaders of the "P. L. L." movement, died last week.

—Marshal Forey, who has just died at Besancon, France, in his 68th year, was one of the most distinguished French Marshals under the Empire, and was one of those who greatly contributed to the success of the *Coup d'Etat*. Since that event he figured prominently in the Italian campaign, his services in which gained him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and in the Mexican expedition, of which he was the military head.

Champaign County Liberal Republican Convention.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans of this county met in convention at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and appointed the following named delegates to represent them in the State Liberal Convention: T. D. McKee, of Homer; O. E. Culbertson, B. W. Dickinson, of Tolono; H. B. Coffman, of Urbana; E. L. Sweet, Daniel Bradley, J. S. Wolfe, of Champaign.

A County Central Committee was elected, as follows: Joseph E. Conkling, E. E. Baker, of Champaign; J. M. Davies, of Urbana; M. D. Coffeen, of Homer; L. Eaton, of Philo.

DANIEL BRADLEY.

PARIS.

The Army Bill in the National Assembly—Estimates for Next Year.

Distinguished Visitors—The Exposition of Paintings—Inundations.

The Last Remedy for Hydrophobia—Celebration of the Fete Dieu—A Capucin's Will.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, June 3.

THE ARMY BILL.

The National Assembly began this week the discussion of the Army Bill. This is the most important of the measures concerning our social organization now before us, for on this, beyond all else, depends our safety. If we have a well-organized, strong and disciplined army, our position in Europe will rise. If we have not, it will sink utterly. Each one of us appreciates this, among the upper classes as well as among the workingmen, and, since our disasters, no law, even the one in relation to taxation, has more justly absorbed the attention of the country.

It seems useless for me to state the general provisions of this bill before it has been passed by the Assembly, for it may be altered at any moment, as so much uncertainty prevails on this subject. The questions to be raised—such as the length of service; whether this service shall be performed in camp or in the principal place in the Canton; whether persons shall be permitted to put in substitutes; how many men shall be called out each year; the causes of exemption, etc.,—are so many problems which have to be solved at a single blow. The only primary point, in that it is the principal basis of the law, is compulsory service for all except the sick, the elder sons of widows, and certain criminals. All are agreed on this point, which is much gained; but already, under pretence of favoring manufacturers and others, they are talking of a delay of service, which is simply a way of evading that essential condition. When the measure has been disposed of, I will give the details.

The first week of the debate naturally gave place to a dispute, which was quite sharp in the beginning, but which the good sense of the Assembly soon disposed of. This eternal levity, of which we are not unreasonably accused, is much more superficial than thorough, and, when passion does not blind us, which unhappily occurs too often, we have much common sense, especially among the masses. The speeches which had the greatest effect, were those of the Duke d'Aumale; the Bishop of Orleans, Dupanloup; the inevitable Trochu; Colonel Denfert, the last defender of Belfort; and a few remarks by the brave old Changarnier.

The Duke d'Aumale, whose oratorical talent, and general ideas even, did not shine much on this occasion, though his speech was studied over and announced long beforehand, made a sort of political manifesto concerning the color of the flag. His cousin and legitimate King, the Count de Chambord, or Henry the Fifth as his partisans call him, recently published a manifesto in favor of the white flag. The Duke made a very animated one in favor of the tri-color, which induced a Deputy to say, "The Count de Chambord has evidently lost a cousin, and Mr. Thiers has gained a nephew."

It is a kind of way of announcing one self, if the opportunity should happen, as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, and, at all events, for a very, very constitutional King, which lie next to the Republic. As for the eloquent but untimely homily of the Bishop of Orleans, the pretentious historical declamations of the talkative and theatrical Trochu, and the more or less useless speeches which took up the week, I think they would interest you so little that I pass them over in silence,—the more so since none of them have enough merit in substance or style, to cross the seas.

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

So soon as this bill is disposed of, which may not be for a month, they will take up the estimates for 1873. Owing to the scanty returns from certain taxes, and the increase of certain expenses, there will be a deficit of at least 200,000,000 francs which must be covered. The measures championed by the avowed Administration organs are taxes on hypothecations, personal property, commerce and manufactures, matches and other manufactures, of which the State will assume the monopoly, and, as a last resort, a small income tax, where I think they should have begun, thereby avoiding debates, disagreements, and many difficult, burdensome, vexatious, and unproductive taxes. To cite but one instance, the excessive increase in the price of tobacco has decreased consumption, and increased fraud to such an extent that they will probably have to return to the old price. These half-way measures, these old men's expedients, are the serious inconveniences of our present Government. But man is not perfect, and M. Thiers' task is a very difficult one. It is almost wonderful to see the skill with which he extricates himself from the innumerable difficulties of the situation; and, for my part, when I disagree with his ideas, I am more inclined to believe he is in the right than I, so much confidence have I in his admirable sagacity.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT PARIS.

Paris is at this moment as full of visitors as it was in the gayest days of the Empire. In spite of an almost incessant rain, museums, gardens and boulevards swarm with people, who seem to have sprung up from the earth at the slightest rays of the sun. In the evening, every theatre and hall is filled. The exports of what are called Paris articles are so great, that the manufacturers are literally driven to distraction. It is true that those enterprises which make slower returns, like buildings, and manufactories on a large scale, are suffering on account of the uncertainty of the political future; but, if the Government were to once show a little energy against the Communists, whose dregs would gladly become Cæsarians, the greater manufactures would advance like the smaller ones. If the harvest is good, as is expected, all things will return to their accustomed position in those parts of the country which the enemy does not occupy; for that is the painful wound which, beyond all else, makes us feel acutely the illness from which we are now convalescing.

So there were this week in Paris Chinese Ambassadors hurrying on their way to London. Why they go, no one knows. But never, in the memory of the Chinese, or of diplomacy, have there been seen Ambassadors, especially of the Son of the Sun, so hurried, busy, and mysterious. I will bet that, at the least, it relates to a fan sent by the new Empress of China to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. As a general rule, the more solemn and mysterious an Ambassador is, and the greater his haste, the less he carries. Fine horses have no trappings, pretty faces no paint, and really able men no pomposity.

There are also Ambassadors from the Sultan of Yunam. Probably you are no better acquainted than I am with His Majesty, or the country he inhabits. It is a Tartar Kingdom, situated between the Chinese Empire and the Kingdom of Annam, and whose Sultan is very absolute. It is not known why his Envoys come to Paris, unless it be to get story-tellers for the Sultanas. I see no other plausible pretext for the journey of these Tartars.

Birman Ambassadors are also at Paris, and are the delight of the street-boys, the nurses, and the children, on account of their strange costumes. A paper recently said, in relation to these visitors, that the distinguishing trait of the predecessor of the present monarch was that he had invented a new variation of the punishment of impalement. He caused the soles of the feet of the sufferers to be tickled, thus forcing them to laugh, which was the very last thing they desired to do.

The Prince of Wales and his wife are also here. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Before his sickness, the Prince often came to Paris, but without the Princess, and, under pretence of passing the time, did a thousand foolish things,—morning rides in the company of amazons, dinners, balls, suppers, with the least possible virtuous females, etc. He allowed himself everything; but the sickness has, for a time at least, changed all that. A good father and husband, if he still goes to fashionable restaurants, as this week, it is in the company of the Princess, and with irreproachable society.

The father of the King of Portugal is also within our walls, accompanied by his morganatic wife, the Countess d'Elda, once the dancer Fanny Elssler. The ex-Majesty, a King on the ground floor, is merely a worthy husband on the first, where the Countess lives. He is said to be very affable, and no less kindly than the kindly dancer, who charmed Paris for years, in company with her no less charming sister. They are like a remembrance, a shadow of the happy times of Taglioni.

THE EXPOSITION OF PAINTINGS.

The Exposition of Paintings at the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysees, still attracts a crowd of visitors. It is estimated that, on the common days, when admission is a franc, the average attendance is five or six thousand, and on the two free days, Friday and Sunday, fifteen to twenty thousand. It really is the prettiest and the most curious thing to be seen in Paris. The Horticultural Exposition now taking place in the great greenhouse, with the sculptures, doubles the attractions of that splendid exhibition. If the fine arts, instead of being, in the ignorant hands of the present Minister of Public Instructions, Mr. Jules Simon,—whose only desire is to make friends, so as to keep his place,—were in the intelligent hands of a true administrator or a speculator, the State would gain millions with the fine arts, instead of having to pay out money. But it is estimated that, on the average, there are fifteen hundred free passes a day, due to Ministerial favoritism, and to his cute desire to get adherents right and left, by scattering these orders of admission, as much among the public in general as among influential people. One of the worst ailments of France is favoritism.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AT LYONS.

They opened at Lyons, day before yesterday, an Industrial Exposition, which will probably fail, the fault being with the managers. It is said that the articles are badly arranged, piled up without order or taste, in an unsuitable location. This result is also partly due to the inundation, which covered a part of the ground intended for the exposition.

THE INUNDATIONS.

In a part of the east and south of France, the inundations are causing a destruction which the continuing rains will probably increase. The Doubs, the Saone, and the Rhone, but especially the Saone, are devoting themselves to ravaging the country. The latter river broke its dikes, and spread itself victoriously over the entire valley, destroying the harvests, overturning the less stable houses, ruining the country for the year, and often for many years. It would be very easy, however, to make once for all dikes so strong that they would not be swept away every five or six years, to deepen the bed of the stream where necessary, and to do which will suffice to stop these periodical scourges. But to do it there must be an understanding between the property-holders on the river, and some money must be spent. They prefer to leave the matter to chance, to spend no money, and to see themselves occasionally ruined. It is sad to see so much egotistical ignorance.

THE LAST REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

There are just now great numbers of mad dogs, as is generally the case in spring. The season of canine loves is specially provocative of madness; and, in spite of the constant labors of science to find a cure for this terrible disease, none has yet been discovered. When I say that, I am mistaken, for here is a recipe which, while it entailed on its discoverer the interference of the police, still is very original, if not efficacious:

At Batignolles, one of the faubourgs of Paris, live a retired gunsmith and his wife. He had retained a large collection of antique arms, and among them the casque of the handsome Dunois,—a rare and beautiful object. Recently, the wife was slightly bitten by a lap-dog,—whether in madness or in play, no one knows. Unhappily, the husband has a horrible fear of hydrophobia. The handling of arms, and the collection of the armor of heroes, do not always inspire one with bravery. The good man, believing his wife bitten, and that she would some day go mad, and consequently bite him,—as if even a mad woman could ever bite her husband,—conceived the idea of making her wear the helmet of the handsome Dubois. But, unfortunately, it closed with a spring. The fearful husband had no sooner closed the visor in order to safely inclose his wife's jaws than he feared lest it should be impossible for him to open it. The wise became hungry. She cried. The husband did all he could to discover the unlucky spring. But Dunois had been dead for centuries, and the description of his helmet with him. The wife continued wailing, and it was necessary to saw through the accursed helmet in spite of the husband, who swore that he would ultimately find the spring. It is said that, so soon as his spouse was delivered, she did not bite him, but she gave him the most magnificent slap in the world, and he, recognizing by that sign that his wife had no desire to bite him, swore that he would never helmet her again.

THE FETE DIEU.

The processions of the *Fete Dieu* went off quietly, but without a great attendance, owing to the rain. In some places, and especially Marseilles, certain municipalities, acting in a spirit of ignorant despotism, thought fit to revive laws, now obsolete, to stop these processions, which harm no one, and are looked on with favor in many cities. The superior authority remembered, however, very wisely, that, when no other established religion, Jewish or Protestant, opposed these inoffensive manifestations, it was well enough to let them alone, and this was done at Marseilles, where, with the taste for noise which distinguishes that old Phocaia of the Mediterranean, ten thousand persons followed the procession, shouting, "Long live Mary! Poor Holy Mother of God!" How she must have been flattered when she heard in Heaven the discordant vociferations of her turbulent adorers!

THE CAPUCIN'S WILL.

It is said, though I do not swear to the truth of the story, that there died this week, in the Faubourg St. Jacques, a Capucin Monk, who left the most singular will imaginable. This venerable mendicant brother, who was said to have alone fed more than a hundred poor with the proceeds of his quest, died, like the mendicant he was, leaving only his breviary, gown, rope-girdle, a volume of Mr. Thier's History of the Revolution, and a wallet. His will is as follows:

I bequeathe—

First. To the Abbe Michaud, my breviary, since he must have lost his. [Michaud is one of three unfrocked priests who propose to create a schism, who have no learning, talent, or faith, but who make much noise.]

Second. To Mr. Jules Favre, my gown, to hide his shame.

Third. To Mr. Gambetta, my girdle, to put it around his neck.

Fourth. To Mr. Thiers, his book, so that he may re-read it.

Fifth. To France, my wallet, because it may shortly need it.

A mendicant's wallet for France! It is hard, but well merited. Another mad war, and a Commune like that of last year, and it will be necessary to thank the Capucin, but thank Heaven, the lesson has been so severe that I hope we will profit by it. Occasionally we are very foolish with our political impulses, but there remain to us what God gave, and has not yet taken away—courage, the love of labor, and the consciousness of our fault. With that, *nil desperari*, I trust our nation will not need the wallet.

EMILE CARREY.

Winnebago County—Liberal Republican Organization—Delegates to Springfield—Democratic County Convention.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Liberal Republicans held a meeting in this city to-day, and organized for this county by appointing a full list of delegates to the State Convention at Springfield, and a County Committee to prepare for the campaign.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve the platform of principles and nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and yield to both our generous and active support.

Resolved, That, ignoring the past, we will look only to the living issues of the present; that we will cordially unite in future political action with all parties, no matter what their former partisan predilections may have been, who are, with us, opposed to a Personal Government, and in favor of a return to a Government of Law.

Resolved, That Local Self-Government is one of the fundamental principles on which our National and State Constitutions are based; and, in the frequent interference by the Federal Executive and his agents with the affairs of the States, he has violated all principles on which Republican Government rests.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention, to assemble on the 26th inst., at Springfield, are hereby instructed to co-operate with any body of men in the formation of a State ticket, who will adopt the Cincinnati platform and nominees.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to co-operate with the delegates from the other counties in the Fourth Congressional District for the purpose of perfecting an organization for Congressional purposes.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention are authorized to fill any vacancies occurring in their number, and those in attendance to cast the full vote of Winnebago County in said Convention.

The delegates selected to attend the State Convention are: the Hon. Ephraim Sumner, N. C. Warner, H. H. Waldo, Rockford, James R. Bartlett, New Millford; G. B. Alverson, Guilford; D. A. Sturtevant, Roscoe; Lawrence McDonald, Seward; Andrew Ashton, Durand; and David Vanstons, Winnebago.

An Executive Committee, consisting of twenty, was appointed to perfect a complete organization for the campaign. They are: the Hon. S. G. Bronson, Melancthon Starr, the Hon. E. Sumner, Levi Rhoades, H. H. Waldo, H. R. Enoch, B. F. Spalding, Rockford; Lawrence McDonald, Seward; H. A. Mears, Pecatonica; John Steves, Durand; Alson Bills, Laona; D. C. McDougall, Burritt; J. B. Merritt, Rockton; C. C. Vincent, Roscoe; John Smith Harlem; O. E. Lamb, Guilford; Dr. E. T. Billmeyer, Cherry Valley; James R. Bartlett, New Millford; David Vanston, Winnebago; and Albert Morey, Harrison. These gentlemen have all hitherto been active, working Republicans, and enter into the support of the Liberal movement most heartily. The Chairman of the Committee of Organization, the Hon. S. G. Bronson, is the present Mayor of this city; the Hon. E. Sumner was the Republican Representative in the State Legislature from this county in 1868 and 1869, and the other gentlemen are prominent and active men in the town which they represent.

The party here will have an organ, the *Journal*; it has taken decided and firm ground for the Liberal party,—so that the campaign in this county promises to be an active one, and we will be able to give our ticket 2,000 to 2,500 votes in November.

The Democrats held their Convention today in this city, selecting three delegates to attend the State Democratic Convention. These are Hasmer P. Holland, James S. Tickner, and George R. Atkinson. Warm speeches were made favoring the Cincinnati nominees and platform, and the delegates elected are in favor of adopting Greeley and Brown.

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Auction Sales of Real Estate.

A very large number of lots, located at Washington Heights, were sold on Saturday evening last, by Messrs. C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers. Every lot offered, 185 in number, were sold at an average price of $145 per lot, and, judging from the spirit manifested by the buyers in attendance, many more could have been disposed of at about same figures had they been offered. The same firm also sold on yesterday, at auction, 25x80 feet on North Dearborn street, between Michigan and Illinois streets, for $200 per foot.

Rebate of Taxes.

It is announced by the city authorities that on and after the 28th inst., the rebates passed upon, and not applied in payment of taxes, will no longer be available. Having procured for parties a large number of rebates not yet used, I hereby call their attention to the necessity of availing of same forthwith. W. J. ONAHAN, No. 63 Central Union Block.

YOKOHAMA.

Amusements of the Foreign Residents.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, May 26.

I had promised myself the pleasure of writing you, per this steamer, a description of Yokohama and its surroundings; but, owing to sickness, have been prevented from so doing. I shall have to content myself, therefore, with a short sketch of holiday-life in this out-of-the-way place, reserving for some future time a more detailed account of Japanese scenery and customs.

It is surprising to find, in a place where the foreign society is so limited, and where one would suppose that business ruled the hour,

SO MANY AMUSEMENTS,

and those so well attended; for, if the last three weeks be a fair sample, this is certainly one of the gayest places in the East.

The citizens are evidently of a hospitable and dinner-giving nature, having that most pleasant faculty of making strangers feel at home; and more especially may this be said of the American residents, who, with the usual clannishness of their countrymen, give warm welcome to all new-comers.

By the way, while on the subject of landsmen, I may mention that here, as everywhere, there is a goodly sprinkling of

OLD CHICAGOANS,

and that they all look forward with great hope to her future prosperity.

It is a general belief in America that people come out to Japan for the purpose of making money, and of returning home,—sacrificing, in the meanwhile, every hour and thought to business, and reserving pleasure for an afterpiece.

My intention, in this note, is to prove the erroneousness of this idea, and the fact that they devote quite as much time here to the enjoyment of society as in the least active of our cities. In furtherance of this assertion, you shall have a glance at some of their

"DIVERSIONS"

in which I have taken part during the past month.

In the first place, there was an amateur dramatic performance, with very fair acting, and to a full house; the features bringing forcibly to mind those pleasant gatherings in the old Historical Society's rooms, where amusement and charity were so happily blended. Several private entertainments followed the theatricals; and after these came the all-absorbing event of the month,—

THE RACES.

These latter lasted three days, during which time every business house in the city was closed at mid-day, and the streets were alive with visitors from different parts of China and Japan. The races were all, without exception, for ponies,—indeed, there are no horses in Japan,—and a very funny sight it was to see half-a-dozen or more of the little chaps come clattering down the course under whip and spur, making an awful fuss and little speed. As there were no professional riders, however, and as everyone knew everyone, the meeting was, in the main point, a success; that is, although there was very little money lost or won, there was plenty of jollity, and it was better to laugh at a poor race than to lose on a good one.

Next in order came a race between the boats of the "Colorado" and the "Alaska,"—two American men-of-war in the harbor,—of which very little can be said, as the "Alaskas" were in much the best form, and won easily.

Then came garrison rifle-matches, foot-races, etc., so that there was something almost every day upon the tapis.

The leading feature this week has been

A BALL

at the American Legation, given by Colonel C. O. Shepard, the *Charge d'Affaires*, to Mrs. Seward, wife of our Consul General in China, and Admiral Jenkins, the new Commander of the Asiatic Squadron. The grounds and the front of the house were brilliantly lighted by Chinese lanterns, while the band of the Colorado were stationed on the lawn to welcome the coming guests. Inside, the house was handsomely decorated with flowers, flags, etc., and the company was large enough to fill, not crowd, the rooms. The supper was, as all suppers should be, of a most liberal description, and would have done credit to New York or Washington. After supper there was a "German,"—the first ever danced here,—and it was, therefore, regarded as a great novelty by many of those present, who had heard much, but seen nothing, of that queen of dances. Four o'clock found us on our way home, and our verdict on separating was, that a hearty vote of thanks was due to Colonel Shepard for the pains he had taken to make the affair a success. *En passant*, I may say that

OUR PRESENT REPRESENTATIVE HERE

has made himself very popular with the Japanese and the foreign residents alike. He commanded a New York regiment during the war with great credit to himself, and was afterwards appointed to the Consulate here, which position he filled with such satisfaction to all parties that his advancement was regarded as a matter of general congratulation. May it always be my fortune to meet as pleasant a gentleman as American representative.

To-day is not one of Yokohama's pleasant days, however, for the American steamer leaves at noon, and the harbor is alive with small craft flying between the jetty and the ship.

I must go on board, or lose my chance of mailing this and other letters; *ergo*, pray excuse this hurried ending.

BEETLE.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The Action of the Cook County Democratic Convention.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was much surprised to notice, in yesterday's account of the proceedings of the Cook County Democratic Convention, that resolutions condemning in the strongest terms the new Temperance law, and demanding its repeal at the hands of the incoming Legislature, were adopted, after an acrimonious debate, by a small majority; and instructing their delegates to the State Convention to use their efforts to have such a plank inserted in the Democratic and Liberal State Convention platform.

Now, sir, as a Democrat of the strictest sect, and one who never voted anything but the straight ticket, and having the success and honor of the party at heart, I beg leave, not only in behalf of myself, but thousands of others who, in this coming campaign, believe in following the Old White Hat to victory,—and many of us follow it because we believe it symbolic of Purity, Honesty, and Temperance, as against Corruption, Dishonesty, and Debauchery,—to enter my earnest protest against any such action by the State Convention of either the Democratic or Liberal party.

This law, just and beneficent in its features, is one which at once commends itself to all right-thinking men; it does not even infringe on the saloon-keepers' right to sell, but only requires that he should conduct his business in such a manner as not to offend public decency.

Are these Cook County gentlemen aware that this law, which they so vigorously denounce, is one which meets the approbation of three-fourth of the voters, and almost the entire press of the State; that it was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Reddick, a Democrat from LaSalle County; that it received many Democratic votes in the Senate, and a vigorous support from all Democrats in the House; that should the Convention allow these "PersonalLe ague" gentlemen to decide a platform for them at Springfield, and insert such a resolution in the State Convention platform, it would recoil back on their own heads?

The Grant-Republican State Convention had not the courage to meet the issue boldly, but passed a resolution deprecating all "*unconstitutional*" sumptuary laws, thus leaving the question open for both sides to draw their own deductions. Already I hear Temperance Republicans proclaiming that their State Convention did not condemn the new Temperance law.

The fact of the business is, that we cannot afford to go into this campaign with any such policy inscribed on our banner. Those who feel as I do in the matter will be perfectly content to have the Convention imitate the admirable manner in which the Cincinnati Convention got rid of the vexatious question of the Tariff, viz.: refer the matter to the several Legislative Districts, to be there determined in the election of members of the next Legislature. But I, for one, and I know there are many others throughout the State who feel as I do, cannot, and will not, support a ticket if nominated upon a platform which repels all our ideas of Right and Justice, Christianity and Reform.

CHICAGO, June 24. P. H. McL.

Secret Temperance Orders.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: According to the annual report of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, as published in THE TRIBUNE of June 20, there has been a decrease of membership during the past year of 4,623. These are startling figures, and all who love their country and their race will naturally inquire the cause. Is this Order, whose object is the suppression of intemperance, a failure? If so, may not the fact that it is managed by men with appendages to their names; that it has passwords; that its work is in secret,—have something to do with its failure? A vast number of our best citizens are heart and soul in love with the Temperance cause, but are shy of secret societies.

It may not be amiss at this point to publish the opinion and the experience of a well-known clergyman of Boston,—a minister second in ability and influence to very few in our country,—the Rev. J. D. Fulton. He addressed a Temperance meeting not long since, in which he heartily advocated the formation of open societies, declaring emphatically that secret ones were a failure.

He informed the audience that he had belonged to the Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance, and that he had never entered one of their secret meetings without feeling like a fool, or had left one without being glad to escape.

When we consider the immense growth of our country in population, side by side with the report alluded to, does it not look as though the opinion and experience already quoted were shared by many more?

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

CHICAGO, June 24.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1875.

THE GERMANIA.

Address of the Conference of the Bundesrath to the Foreign Representatives.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE STARVING PERSIANS.

FRANCE QUESTION.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SEWING MACHINES.

AGENTS WANTED.

PERSONAL.

PARTNERS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MACHINERY.

DIVORCES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DENTISTRY.

MEDICAL.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES.

AGENTS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MACHINERY.

DIVORCES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

THE COUNCIL.

Two Sessions of the Board of Aldermen.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill Concluded.

The Ordinance Referred for Engrossment.

FIRST SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Common Council met yesterday afternoon for the consideration of the Appropriation bill. There were present the following Aldermen: President McAvoy, in the chair; and Messrs. Knickerbocker, Dixon, Otis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Holden, George Powell, Bond, Bateham, Verdier, Gardner, Sherwood, Witbeck, Buehler, Stout, McCaffrey, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Clarke, and Busse.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. Daggy presented a communication from the Board of Education, relative to furnishing accommodations for the Cottage Grove avenue School, at about $5,000.

It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

DREDGING HEALY'S SLOUGH.

Ald. Tracey presented an order, directing the Board of Public Works to prepare estimates for the dredging of Healy's slough at a cost not exceeding $2,000, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole, Ald. Bond in the chair.

The item in the bill for the salary of the City Physician, at $1,500 a year, with the amendment of Ald. Dixon to make the sum $2,000, was taken up.

Ald. Thompson moved to pay $1,500 to the City Physician, and hire an assistant at $500.

The amendment of Ald. Dixon to raise the sum to $2,000 was adopted by a vote of 12 to 11.

The item of $2,000 for Police Justice of the South Division was taken up.

Ald. Tracey moved to strike out $2,000 and insert $2,500. He claimed that the occupant of the office had lost his practice.

Ald. Thompson. "What was his practice?"

The amendment was lost, and the item adopted.

The item for the salary of a Police Justice, $1,200, of the North Division was taken up.

Ald. Holden inquired whether the incumbent of this office, Owen Dougherty, was the gentleman who at Waukegan had refused to testify lest he should criminate himself?

Ald Bateham did not know.

Ald. Carney moved to strike out $1,200 and insert $1,500, on the ground that Mr. Dougherty had lost all his money, and had no insurance.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 11 to 12.

The salary of the Police Justice of the West Division, at $2,000, was agreed to.

The salary of the Clerk of the South Side Police Court, at $2,500, was taken up, and, on motion of Ald. Gardner, reduced to $2,000.

The salary of the Deputy Clerk of the North Division Police Court was raised from $1,200 to $1,500, and that of the West Side Clerk left at $1,500, as adopted.

Ald. Tracey moved to insert an item of $1,200 for a Police Constable.

Ald. Busse moved to amend by inserting an appropriation of $3,000 for three Constables.

Neither the motion nor amendment were adopted.

The following items were adopted without change:

For City Collector, $4,000; Chief Clerk in City Collector's office, $1,800; Bookkeeper in City Collector's office, 9 months, $1,500; Cashier in City Collector's office, 9 months, $1,875; Assistant Cashier in City Collector's office, 9 months, $1,125; three Division Clerks in City Collector's office, 9 months, $3,375; three Collecting Clerks in City Collector's office, 9 month, $2,700; five extra clerks in Collector's office, 4½ months, $2,250; one office boy in City Collector's office, 4½ months, $135.

Ald. Daggy presented the following addition to the bill: For a twelve-room primary school building, corner Wentworth avenue and Twenty-third street, $20,000. For a similar building, on the corner of West Harrison street and Western avenue, $20,000; and for raising and putting basement under the Cottage Grove avenue school, $5,000.

The communication from the Board of Education, relative to the Cottage Grove Avenue School, referred to the Committee, was taken up.

The amendments were adopted.

Ald. McGrath moved to appropriate $18,000 additional for the erection of a new primary building on the North Rolling Mill lot.

It was adopted.

The following items were adopted without change: For salaries of officers of the Board of Education and present corps of teachers, $387,100; for salaries of teachers in new schools, $35,000; for salaries of engineers and janitors, present force, $28,234; for salaries of engineers and janitors for five new buildings from Sept. 1, 1872, $2,400; for fuel and delivery, $30,000; for wages of carpenters and laborers, $5,000; for ground rent for school fund lots occupied by school buildings, $15,640; for furnaces for six primary buildings, $9,000; for furniture for new buildings, $15,000; for lumber, plumbing, black-board surface, repairs to steam apparatus and furnaces, repairs to furniture, roofs, outhouses, etc., sidewalks, painting, calcimining, masonry, and repairs, plastering, filling school lots, screens for steam pipes and windows, stove pipes, etc., miscellaneous repairs, and fitting up offices of Board, $20,250; for printing, stationery, publication of annual report, manual, rules, blanks, and proceedings of the Board, $7,000; for miscellaneous expenses, supplies and repairs, $5,270.

Ald. McGennis moved to amend by the insertion of an appropriation of $40,000 for the erection of a school building corner of Third avenue and Harrison street.

It was agreed to.

Ald. Sherwood offered an amendment providing for the conversion of the halls of school buildings into schoolrooms at $3,500.

It was adopted.

The following items were adopted without change: For the construction of sewers and outstanding bills, the proceeds of one (1) mill tax to be levied; for cleaning sewers, $22,000; for repairing sewers, $12,000; for raising man-holes and catch-basins, repairing and restoring sewers, $13,000; for restoring maps destroyed by fire, $6,000; for salaries, part to be paid out of sewerage fund, $12,260; for stationery, printing, office and miscellaneous expenses, $2,600; for a sinking fund to provide for the total sewerage loan of $2,680,000, $41,632 53; for a sinking fund to provide for the total "River Improvement" debt of $2,896,000, $44,988 10.

For the liquidation of the general bonded debt of the city, the proceeds of one (1) mill tax on the dollar to be levied. For the payment of school bonds, issued for school purposes, as authorized by Section 5, of Chapter 7, of Charter Amendments, approved March 9, 1867, the unexpended balance April 1, 1872, and proceeds of a tax not to exceed one twentieth (1-20) of one (1) mill on the dollar to be levied.

For gas for street lamps and tunnels, Government tax, lighting, cleaning, repairing, and thawing lamps, for deficiency in last year's levy, and for balance due Gas Companies April 1, 1872. For deficiency, $50,000. Amount required this year, $360,000.

To provide for the payment of temporary loans, made for the purpose of paying judgments rendered against the city during the last municipal year: Total principal and interest, $313,234.96.

For temporary loans to pay expenses necessarily incurred in making improvements, the necessity for which was caused by the great casualty of the burning of a large portion of the city, Oct. 9, 1871: Total principal and interest, $131,788 38.

For temporary loan for Health Department, ordered by Common Council, Feb. 19, 1872, to provide for extraordinary expenditures rendered necessary by the sanitary condition of the city: Total principal and interest, $6,625.

For main water pipe extension, the proceeds of a tax of one (1) mill on the dollar to be levied.

Ald. Sherwood moved to strike out the appropriation for the Chicago "Erring Womans' Refuge," there being only one inmate therein, and she would not be there if she did not expect that in a day or two there would be two. The appropriation calls for the amount of fines of the Police Courts made payable to it by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 31, 1869.

Ald. Dixon said this would entail the striking out of all three.

Ald. Schaffner said that the institution named and the Washingtonian Home were farces, and thought it a shame to support them in the manner named. The Washingtonian Home he denounced as a clear swindle.

Ald. Dixon would not have the Washingtonian Home spoken of in that way; nor did he believe that there was only one erring woman in the Refuge.

Ald. Schaffner said he was certain that such was the case. At the time of the discovery of the Matron's demoralization there were one girl there, and she would have left, had an opportunity for doing so offered.

Ald. Dixon said this was buncombe.

Ald. McGrath said that while he believed in the good done by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, yet he was opposed to the principle. If the arresting and fining these miserable women were put a stop to, there would be no revenue from this source. He moved to strike out the appropriation for all three institutions.

Ald. McAvoy thought it injudicious to strike them out. They would sue the city for the amount of fines.

The three items were stricken out.

The following were also adopted without change: Firemen's Relief Fund, one-eighth of fire insurance premium tax.

SEC. 2. All unexpended appropriations and parts of appropriations of the last fiscal year, not hereinbefore specially continued, are hereby repealed; and the proceeds of all bonds heretofore issued and sold, not otherwise specially appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the purposes for which the same were authorized to be issued.

SEC. 3. The amounts appropriated for the payment of salaries to the respective officers and employes in this ordinance mentioned, shall be paid monthly, at the rate per annum of the amounts respectively appropriated, and otherwise lawfully provided for.

SEC. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ITEMS.

The Committee proceeded to take up the omitted portions of the bill relative to the Fire Department.

Ald McGennis moved to strike out the whole seven items, and insert the following:

For a two-story frame building on Deering street, for a Babcock engine, $2,500.

For a two-story frame building at Nickersonville, for Babcock engine, $2,500.

For three chemical Babcock engines, purchased by order of the Council, 1872, $6,000.

They were adopted.

Ald. Daggy moved to amend by adding a third class steamer, horses, and equipments, at the Douglas Hose House, for $10,000, which was passed.

Ald. Tracey moved that an appropriation of $1,000 be ordered for the erection of a house for the Pound Master corner Clark and Thirty-first streets.

The amendment was adopted.

The Committee rose and reported, recommending the passage of the bill as amended.

The report was received, and the Council adjourned till 7:30 o'clock.

SECOND SESSION.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the Chair. Present, Aldermen Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

The Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment.

The first one of importance was to raise $200,000, the sum for street improvements.

Ald. Bowen moved to cut it down to $75,500, since that sum was sufficient.

It was agreed to.

The amendment for $11,000 for the Thirty-First street bridge, was concurred in.

The one for the Halsted street bridge was, after speeches by Alds. Ogden and Schaffner, concurred in—yeas, 21; nays, 5—with a further amendment that all claims for land damages be released.

The Park amendments being taken up, Ald. Powell moved to raise the appropriation for Vernon Park to $3,000, the committee having recommended $2,000.

The amendment was adopted.

Ald. McGrath moved to put Wicker Park up to $3,000, and it was agreed to.

The amendments to increase the salaries of pipemen, engine drivers, etc., were adopted, together with those for hydrants, etc., without discussion.

The amendment for the North Avenue Police Station was concurred in.

After some discussion the amendment reducing the number of Mayor's police from four to three was lost.

The amendment striking out the items for the Erring Women, Washingtonian Home, and House of Good Shepherd was concurred in.

These amendments having been disposed of, Ald. Bond moved to add $20,000 for additional telegraph lines to be expended under the direction of the Council.

It was adopted.

Ald. Gill moved to amend the Harrison street bridge appropriation so as to provide that there should be no land damages.

After a long debate the amendment was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 21.

Ald. Tracey offered an amendment that $2,000 of the amount to be expended in dredging be expended on the Healey Slough.

It was indefinitely postponed.

Ald. Otis said, in considering the salary of the Superintendent of Police, they had in view the present incumbent, but since an excellent man was to be put in July 1, he moved to raise it to $5,500.

It was adopted.

Ald. Holden moved to cut down the salary of the Second Assistant in the Law Department to $1,200.

Ald. McGrath moved to raise the salary of the Mayor to $10,000, thinking the sum of $4,000 altogether too small. The duties were now increased, and he and all the citizens took pride in him.

Ald. Gill wanted to take time to consider the question, and therefore moved the Council adjourn till Tuesday evening.

The motion was lost.

Ald. Stone moved to make it $6,000.

Ald. Dixon said the Mayor, he did not think, would take it. He was in favor of economy.

Ald. Verdier wanted to know what Aldermen got.

Ald. Holden favored the increase.

Ald. Bowen moved to make it $8,000.

Ald. Woodman did not think he would take it.

Ald. Schaffner did not think he would sign the bill.

Ald. McGrath's amendment was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 27—the others being withdrawn.

Ald. Schaffner moved to strike out $1,500 for entertaining official visitors.

The motion was not agreed to.

Ald. Dixon moved to give the Police Secretary $2,000.

It was agreed to.

Ald. Holden moved to cut down the City Attorney to $4,000.

The motion was lost.

Ald. Daggy moved to add $2,000 to the item for South Side sidewalks, for Sidewalk Inspectors.

Ald. Schaffner moved to add $2,000 in each division, and Ald. Daggy accepted.

Ald. Otis moved to add $900 to each.

Ald. Daggy's motion was adopted.

The Board of Public Works asked for $1,000 for pounds, and it was allowed, and also an estimate of $200,000 for sewers, $62,500 on the North Side, $100,000 on the West Side, and $37,500 on the South. It was filed.

The Board also presented an estimate for water pipe, amounting to $220,000, which was also filed.

Four thousand dollars additional was given to Mr. Moss for extras.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

The Council adjourned.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The Champion Athletics Once More Victorious—The Troys Tried and Found Wanting—Score 6 to 2—Announcements—Yacht Race on New York Bay.

BASE BALL.

ATHLETICS VS. TROYS, YESTERDAY.

The largest crowd of the season, numbering about five thousand people, was present at the Base Ball Park, yesterday afternoon, to witness the game between the Troys and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. Of course the sympathies of the audience were with Jimmy Wood's nine, but they were sadly misplaced, and the favorites received a hard drubbing. The game began at ten minutes before 4 o'clock,—too late, by half, for the convenience of spectators,—with the Athletics at the bat, and Scott Hastings, of the Cleveland Club, acting as umpire. The first innings yielded no tallies for either side, McBride and Force each getting in a base hit, the Troy side going out on a double play by Fisler and Mack. The Athletics retired as fast as they came to the bat in the second inning, while the Troys got in their first run, McAtee reaching first, after missing three strikes, on a passed ball and low throw by Malone. McAtee was then caught off first by Malone to Mack, but managed to escape to second between Mack and Fisler. Wood, after having a high foul misjudged by Anson, struck out to Malone. Bellan made first and McAtee third on a slow bounder muffed by McGeary. While Nelson was being fielded out by Anson to Mack, McAtee came home, and Martin closed the inning by striking out. In the third inning the Athletics were blanked, and returned the compliment, though Force reached first on a muffed grounder by Anson, and went to third on Malone's bad throw to head him off on a steal to second. Sharp play blanked the Athletics in the fourth inning, though Meyerle and Malone earned their bases, the latter having given him a life on a muffed foul tip by Allison, Force doubling up Meyerle and Fisler by a brilliant bit of fielding. The Troys failed to increase their score, in spite of a badly misjudged and muffed fly by Meyerle, whereon Bellan reached second. In the fifth inning Bellan leaped up and took in one hand a hot liner from Anson's bat, the catch being loudly applauded, and the next two strikers were retired. Martin and Zettlein followed with outs, and Force, having made first on a safe liner, was nipped in stealing second by Malone to Fisler, the decision being a close one, and rather against the Troys. Up to the sixth inning the Troys had played a superb fielding game, but here Force, by two very bad throws, gave the Athletics two unearned runs, which placed them in the lead by a score of 2 to 1, as the Troys were whitewashed in their half of the inning. The game was tied in the eighth inning, the Athletics being blanked by sharp play, ending with Allison's throwing out McGeary in an attempted steal to second. Bellan earned first on a safe liner to the left, and, as he started to steal second, Nelson put in a safe grounder to right, and Meyerle, throwing to third to head off Bellan, sent the ball several feet over Anson's head, so that Bellan came home and Nelson reached third. Here seemed to be a fine chance to get a strong lead, but the Troy batsmen were unequal to the emergency, Martin and Zettlein going out on easy flys, while Force was doubled out at first, leaving Nelson on third. The eighth inning was fearfully disastrous to the Troys, bad errors by Force, Wood, Bellan, Steve King, and Allison enabling the Athletics to score four runs off but one base hit. A worse exhibition of muffing and wild throwing has rarely been witnessed. It settled the game, no more runs being made on either side, and the Athletics winning by a score of 6 to 2. The crowd was disappointed and disgusted at the miserable play of the Troys, who might have easily tied the game, if not won it. It was not a good fielding game on the part of the Athletics, but they played with good nerve and spirit, and eagerly availed themselves of what the Troys threw away. Below is

THE SCORE.

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	B.	T.	TROY.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Cuthbert, l f	1	2	2	2	Force, 3b	3	0	3	3
McBride, p	3	1	1	1	Allison, c	4	0	0	0
Meyerle, r f	2	2	1	1	S. King, l f	3	0	1	1
Malone, c	3	0	1	1	McAtee, 1b	3	1	0	0
Fisler, 2b	3	0	0	0	Wood, 2b	4	0	0	0
Treacy, c f	4	0	0	0	Bellan, s. s	1	1	2	2
Anson, 3b	4	0	1	1	Nelson, c. f	2	0	2	2
McGeary, s s	4	0	0	0	Martin, r f	4	0	0	0
Mack, 1b	3	1	0	0	Zettlein, p	3	0	0	0
Total	27	6	6	6	Total	27	2	8	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0—6
Troy	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Bases on Errors—Athletic, 10; Troy, 4.
Runs earned—Athletic, 0; Troy, 0.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—Scott Hastings, Forest City Club.

LOCAL GAMES.

The Troys and Socials, the latter an amateur club of the South Side, play to-morrow at the Base Ball Park, the Socials receiving odds of six outs to an inning. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. Game to commence at 3 o'clock.

—The Keystones yesterday beat the Emmetts by a score of 38 to 35.

—A meeting of the Ætnas will be held this evening.

AQUATIC.

YACHT RACE IN NEW YORK BAY.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The ocean race for the Wallack cup came off to-day from a point off Sandy Hook to a stake-boat stationed off Long Branch and return. The yachts started shortly after 1 o'clock, and the winning boat, the Madeline, rounded the home stake-boat at 6:33, with all the rest of the fleet, viz: the Tidal Wave, Foam, Resolute, Magic, and Peerless, some two miles astern.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The bill at the Globe Theatre last night was of an extremely light and elegant nature. The event of the evening was the benefit of Mr. M. Lecompte, so-called. The programme had the variety common on complimentary nights, tradition having established that at such times all things shall be fragmentary, and nothing complete. The initial piece was "The Bonnie Fish Wife," which has one sparkling character, the dual *role* of *Miss Thistledown*, and *Maggie McFarland*. This was assumed by Mrs. Annie Goodall, who played in a pleasant, lady-like manner the fine lady, and with a "gude braid accent" and graceful freedom the "bonnie fish-wife." Her songs were agreeably sung, and were the more acceptable from the fact that good singing is rarely heard upon the stage outside of opera and concert. Mr. Fitzpatrick played the part of young *Heartycheer*, uttering his lines with such rapidity of speech that not more than half the words reached the ear of the average auditor.

Next to the event of the evening in importance and interest, was the reading of the third act of "Othello," with Mr. Harry Roberts, of the Board of Trade, in the title role, and Mr. George T. Ferris, an "accomplished young journalist," as *Iago*. The entrance of the two *debutants* upon the scene was the signal for applause. Mr. Ferris, tall and stately of figure, was dressed, according to the traditions of the stage, in breeches and doublet of silk velvet, saved, with great personal exertion, from the fire. A sash of yellow silk, fringed at the edges, crossed his manly chest diagonally, from which depended gracefully his sword. An Elizabethan collar, of the circular-saw pattern, crotcheted for him by some fair lady friend, encircled his neck. His jewels were the costly precious stones of the stage, neatly put together, and distributed over his handsome person. His hair was curled after the style of the effeminate Venetian gallant. His mustache was gummed into diminishing points, and so exquisitely horizontal that it seemed to have been adjusted with a spirit level. His complexion was ashes of roses. He carried his head at the angle often observed when he has been seen talking in an easy, nonchalant way with his friends, and his gait was his ordinary slow and dignified pace when on the plank sidewalk. Nothing could have been freer from staginess than his entire manner. He did not attempt superfluous action, and seemed more at ease when alone upon the scene, and entirely disembarrassed of dialogue, and its necessary gestures.

Mr. Roberts also conformed in dress to the necessary stage conventionalities. His purple was truly royal, and his slippers were of the true Morocco type. His face was stained with butternut juice, and on his hands he wore brown colored gloves to simulate a skin colored by exposure to a torrid sun. He was not robustious and periwigged, but so small of stature as to be entirely overshadowed by the manly proportions of his henchman, *Iago*. His voice was weak and piping, showing the ravages that jealousy can make upon the finest physique, even if briefly indulged in. He used considerable purposeless gesture, and when he rose on the peaked toes of his slippers, in moments of intense passion, he seemed to be making a vain effort to fly away and be at rest. Certain of his gestures suggested that he might have been at some remote period a son of Crispin, as he seemed to be drawing threads through some imaginary shoe with marvellous industry. There was also an occasional spasmodic motion in the direction of where the pockets are supposed to be in the customary dress of society; such is the force of habit pursued through many years. Being of a phlegmatic temperament, he was slowly wrought upon by the wicked cunning of *Iago*, but when the climax was reached, the tempest of virtue injured, and loving confidence outraged, was something terrible to contemplate. He threw himself upon the sofa with such force that, had not that handsome piece of stage furniture been well got up for the occasion, it would have been comminuted into infinitesimal fragments. When he asked for the handkerchief ornamented with strawberries, he did it with such fierceness of look, such terrible emphasis of gesture, and such intense appropriateness of accent, that it would have frightened any mere female novice in theatricals off the stage. But Miss Rignold, who played the part of *Desdemona*, had seen many specimens of stage heroes before, had borne the brunt of much scenic passion. She, therefore, knew that *Othello* did not mean what he said.

But the pencil recurs with fondness to the "talented young journalist" who impersonated *Iago*. Around his tall figure the imagination loves to disport itself. Mr. Ferris could not play a Shakspearean part without introducing some original stroke, the result of long years of study in the wide field of the drama. He made his *Iago* wear glasses. We had not read of them before in the stage traditions, but why should they not have been worn? We know *Iago* at least to have had moral strabismus, and the glasses might have been donned to suggest the mental obliquity in a delicate sort of way. Some persons who take an interest in politics discovered in the "young and accomplished" *debutant* an extraordinary likeness to Carl Schurz as represented by Nast the artist. Others said that he looked like Schurz at the moment when that gentleman became first aware that the nomination of Greeley was an accomplished fact.

Miss Rignold and Miss Goodall played as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The play proceeded to the sounds of applause, laughter, and an occasional cat-call. It will be observed that we have given merely a descriptive account of what occurred at the theatre. A criticism would be far beyond the powers of the ordinary journalist. The evening performance closed with the reading of a scene from "Pickwick," and "The Debutante."

AN ACTOR'S CRITICISM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As your columns have always been open for an impartial expression of opinion, and, as I, though slightly differing in politics, am a "liberal" man, I presume to inclose you my idea of the performance at the Globe Theatre last evening, for the benefit of Mr. Lecompte.

Brevity being the axiom, I shall act upon it. Mr. Morton, as *Cassio*, was all that could be expected. His speech to *Desdemona* was well delivered in accent and gesture, but the exit was not strictly what it should have been, by an *actor*.

The entrance of *Othello* (Mr. Harry Roberts), and *Iago* (Mr. G. T. Ferris), was the signal of continuous applause, from dress circle to gallery. The first speech of *Iago* was, "I do believe 'twas bad." It was. The ensuing lines between *Desdemona* and *Othello* were delivered in such a remarkably *pianissimo* tone of voice to *Desdemona* (Miss J. Rignold), that 'twas a wonder, unless by intuition, how she knew when to speak, without getting the cue.

"God bless the ladies!"

The dialogue that follows the exit of *Desdemona* and *Emilia*, between *Othello* and *Iago*, was, without criticism—"Alas, poor Yorrick!"—evidently in favor of the latter. This can be said without hesitation.

The soliloquy of *Othello* after *Iago's* exit, "I'd rather be a toad, and feed on the vapors of a dungeon, than keep a—," etc., was to me simply indescribable.

Let me say right here, that the *Desdemona* of Miss Rignold, and the *Emilia* of Miss Goodall, were excellently well done, all the surroundings taken into consideration.

The convenient cough of *Othello* I have never seen in French's edition of the play. It was very opportune, however, in many instances.

Not to tire you, or your readers, and "To hold the mirror (of my axiom) up to nature," I will hurry to a *finale*.

Iago's speech, "'Tis an important thing, indeed, if he be angry," was well delivered, especially the *he*.

To speak critically of the entire performance, and I speak now particularly of the amateurs, it was meritorious in many instances, and only objectionable to professionals on the score of a lack of experience of the gentlemen representing the principal characters of the tragedy. (One part was fully equal to the grand St. Louis anatomical exploration). As a performance to please, it was a decided success.

As an artistic rendition, God bless the ladies!

AN ACTOR.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

We have, this week, at the Academy of Music, a new pioneer play, called "Buffalo Bill." It is a dramatization of the scenes and incidents in the life of William F. Cody, whose valorous combats with the smoke-colored bovine of the plains have won him that *soubriquet*. His portrait adorns the bills, and the likeness is vouched for as accurate by a line underneath. In the same supererogatory way, we are informed that Mr. Cody has set his stamp of approval upon the piece, and has even suggested apocryphal incidents from his long career of usefulness, to give its already strong flavor an additional zest. As the literary abilities of the subject of the drama have always been thought limited to a partial knowledge of the alphabet, his verdict of favor is about as valuable as would be the brand of a Dutch brewer upon costly champagne. We learn further from the bill—and here we suspect a shrewd managerial embellishment—that "one hundred and fifty thousand voices proclaim it (the play) to be the last and greatest New York success, being, as it were, a great Indian society drama with border-life perils." An "Indian society drama" cannot fail to have here and there a touch of nature, and we therefore commend it to the *elite* of our Chicago society, which, we fear, is in great danger of becoming artificial. But with the added charm of border life perils, which, it is to be feared, are closely interwoven with the texture of all "Indian society dramas," nothing could be more enchanting. The play, although remotely depending on material furnished by the adventurous life of "Buffalo Bill," is taken directly from the story of that name, written by Ned Buntline. A story allows latitude for delicate strokes of the imagination; a play is terribly realistic; therefore the greater need of perfection in the latter.

The scene of the play is laid in Kansas. The characters are a mixed set, having among them guerrillas, trappers, Sioux braves, Cheyennes, squaws and white ladies of the frontier sort, most of whom are relatives of *Bill*. That terrible fellow runs a long gauntlet of adventure with extreme coolness, narrowly escapes death in many forms, kills many people, both white and red, to the delight of the gallery, and at last comes out triumphant and happy, the supreme reward of virtue. The audience was small last night in the lower part of the house, but large above, with many standing, a fact that showed the true character of the piece, and its feeble hold upon intelligent people. Comparatively few ladies were to be seen. The *role* of *Buffalo Bill* was filled by Mr. William Harris, an actor of great muscular energy. Miss Irene C. Gay played the part of *Kitty McIntyre*, an Irish girl, with considerable spirit, and a well assumed brogue. The remaining characters were by the company, Miss Annie Campion being the frail lily of the prairie, about whom clustered the sympathies of the piece. Melville and Padgett did their business cleverly, such as it was. Several of the acts were effective, that representing the prairie fire being the best. The name of "Buffalo Bill," when pronounced in the way of sentiment by the lips of the fair ladies, seemed rather harsh and dissonant. The piece is, in merit, even below the "protean" drama, and should be confined to the smaller provincial towns, where theatrical taste is as yet immature, and such crudities can find indulgent audiences and lenient critics.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

Yesterday opened the week favorably for the circus on Clinton street. Large audiences were present both afternoon and evening. No better bill has been presented since the canvas was spread for the entertainment of the public. The fairy spectacle "Cinderella," with its elegant costumes and its little folks of pleasant manners, is still continued afternoons, and draws well. Professor Chapman, with his trained ponies, goats, sheep, and bear, are in the second week of their engagement. Ling Look, and the graceful little gentleman and lady, Commodore Foote and sister, have vanished, but in their place we have a new and interesting feature. The Japanese have been in the city before, but their marvellous performances are ever new and interesting.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

Ceremonies Over the Remains of the Dead Fire Patrolmen—The Bodies Sent Away from the City for Burial.

The funeral of David F. Donnelly and John Patterson, members of the Fire Insurance Patrol, who were burned to death at a fire on South Water street, last Saturday morning, took place yesterday afternoon. The charred and almost unrecognizable remains had been encased in coffins, and yesterday morning were placed in a room on the third floor of the Insurance building. All day long the friends of the deceased were coming and going, hoping to obtain a last view of the faces of the dead. The bodies were in such a condition that they could not be exposed, and hence the lids of the coffins were screwed on, and those who came were disappointed. Both coffins were made of rosewood, and were silver mounted. Each had a silver plate in the centre of the lid, on which was the name of the deceased and the date of his death. Flowers were liberally supplied by friends. A wreath on Donnelly's coffin had on its boarders the letters "P. V. F. D."—Philadelphia Volunteer Fire Department, of which he was a member previous to coming to Chicago. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon there were three or four hundred people assembled in the building and on the street in front of it, to witness the obsequies. Chairs had been placed on either side of the coffins, for the use of the comrades of the deceased, and they occupied them during the religious services. Nearly every member of the Board of Underwriters was present, and, while Father Noonan was reading the burial service of the Catholic Church, a great many ladies and others shed tears. At the conclusion of the reading, the cases were carried down stairs, and thence to the hearses, members of the Fire Department opening ranks to permit the pall-bearers to pass. The funeral cortege then formed in the following order, and marched to the Ft. Wayne depot, where the coffin in which were the remains of Donnelly was left:

Squad of Police.
Music.
Fire Marshal and Assistants.
Seventy firemen, four abreast.
Hearse.
Hearse.
On either side of the hearses were the members of the Fire Patrol.
Board of Underwriters.
Carriages Containing Friends of the Deceased.

The body of Donnelly, as already stated, was left at the Ft. Wayne depot, his brother taking charge of it, and leaving for Philadelphia on the 5:15 train.

The remains of Patterson were escorted to Goodrich's dock, and left last evening on a steamer for Waukegan.

This ended the obsequies, and the friends and firemen returned to their homes, having done all in their power to show proper respect for the memory of their dead associates.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Soldier's Home.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldier's Home was held yesterday forenoon in the office of General Julius White, the President, Dr. Hamill, in the chair. A communication was received from J. F. Keeney, to the effect that himself and Hon. I. N. Arnold were about to subdivide certain property east of the Soldier's Home land at Evanston, and asking that the Home give 40 feet off its east front, which, with 40 feet set apart by Messrs. Keeney and Arnold, would make a street 80 feet in width. Mrs. Sayres moved that the proposition be declined. General McArthur and General White were both opposed to acceding to the proposition according to present information, but were not in favor of hasty action. Therefore General McArthur moved, and the motion prevailed, that a Committee of five be appointed to examine into the proposed subdivision, inquire the price for which Messrs. Arnold and Keeney will sell their property, and procure other necessary information, and report at the next meeting of the Board. General McArthur, Mrs. Sayres, General Beveridge, Mrs. Myrick, and Dr. Hamill were appointed such committee. Dr. Hamil stated that he had received from General Woolley, Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, a letter inviting the Chicago Board to participate in the Fourth of July celebration at that institution. On motion, the Secretary, Mrs. Williamson, was instructed to acknowledge the invitation with thanks, at the same time expressing the fact that nearly all the members of the Board had engagements which would stand in the way of the proposed trip to Milwaukee. The Board then adjourned to meet next Friday, at the Home in Evanston.

Schank's Revenge.

Mr. John Schank, who was recently removed from the position of First Assistant Fire Marshal on account of his alleged incompetency and general worthlessness, seems determined to have revenge by playing petty, spiteful tricks upon the men now in power in the Fire Department. He showed his hand pretty plainly yesterday when asked by Assistant Marshal Petrie for the loan of a trumpet, he having lost his own. The instrument was wanted to add effect to the appearance of the Marshals at the funeral of their departed brethren of the Insurance Patrol. Schank had three of them for sale at his saddler shop, but he absolutely refused to loan or sell one to any of the officers of the Department. Petrie was compelled to walk in procession without a trumpet, and presented a bad contrast to his brother Marshals, who were armed with theirs.

Obituary.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Cynthia Hamilton was published in this paper yesterday morning. This estimable lady was the wife of P. D. Hamilton, Esq., who came to Chicago in 1834, and both she and her husband were well known by all the old residents of this city. Mrs. Hamilton was, while she had health and strength, a leader in all charitable and benevolent works, and gave freely of her time and substance for the relief of the needy and suffering. Mrs. Hamilton has been gradually failing in health for nearly two years, and was a great sufferer most of the time. The funeral service will take place at the residence of her family, No. 1048 Michigan avenue, Wednesday afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock. The funeral cortege will proceed by carriages to Rose Hill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Building Permits.

The Board of Public Works granted building permits, yesterday, as follows: Henry Powell, two-story and basement, brick, 21x45, at the southwest corner of Loomis and Plum streets; P. D. Crocker, four-story and basement, brick, 57x140, South Canal street; William A. Ewing, three-story and basement, brick, 109x42, North State street, and a four-story and basement, brick, 138x80, Nos. 20 to 34 North Clark street; Rudolph Schloesser, four-story and basement, stone, 130x76, northwest corner of LaSalle and Adams street; Bernhard Belizheimer, three-story and basement, stone, 56x70, Nos. 124 and 126 North Wells street.

Everything.

The West Side Conservatory of Music will give a public rehearsal on Wednesday next.

—There is a lost boy, about 3 years of age, at the North Avenue Sub-Station. He has been there since Sunday.

—The Police and Fire Commissioners being absent at the funeral of the firemen, there was no meeting of the Board.

—Box 83 was sounded at 10 o'clock last night for a fire in the frame building No. 784 Archer avenue, owned and occupied by Paul Collen. The damage was nominal.

—The second Annual Exhibition of St. Ignatius College will be held in the College Hall, No. 413 West Twelfth street, Wednesday evening next, at 7:30.

—The Maxwell Street Methodist Episcopal Church will hold their picnic on Saturday at the same place, leaving Newberry Crossing at 8 o'clock. The fun will cost big people 50 cents each and little ones 25 cents.

—A young man named James Gallagher, residing at No. 218 DeKoven street, was dangerously injured at the French picnic at Highland Park, yesterday, by falling from a swing. His left shoulder was broken.

—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Horace Mecch's tea store, on Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, was broken into by some persons, who failed to secure any property, owing to the timely arrival of some of the employes. The would-be thieves escaped.

—The Reunion Presbyterian Church and Sunday School will go on a picnic on Friday next to Downer's Grove, leaving the Union Depot at 8 o'clock in the morning and stopping at Canal street and Blue Island avenue to pick up passengers.

—The Class Day exercises of the Senior class of the University of Chicago will occur to-morrow afternoon in the University Campus, Cottage Grove avenue, near Douglas Place. Commencement Thursday morning, in the Michigan avenue Baptist Church, at 10½ o'clock.

—Detective Joseph C. Mitchell, of Baltimore, arrived in this city yesterday for the purpose of taking back Ivins, the diamond thief, to the scene of his crime. He went to Springfield last evening to procure the necessary removal papers from Governor Palmer.

—The Managers of the Christian Union Holly Tree Coffee House return thanks to the public for its patronage, and announce that an experienced housekeeper has been put in charge, and, just as soon as the receipts warrant it, the prices will be reduced.

—The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, pastor of the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will deliver the annual address before the literary societies of the University of Chicago, on Wednesday evening next, in the First Baptist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court.

—David Hamilton, a man about 40 years of age, left his boarding-house, No. 219 West Monroe street, on Tuesday, June 4, and has not been heard of since. He was dressed in a suit of gray clothes, and wore long black whiskers and a moustache. He is five feet four inches in height, and weighs about 110 pounds.

—At 10 o'clock on Sunday evening a young German school teacher named Peter Trussell, who resided at No. 32 Kramer street, while attending a party at the residence of a man named Enzebelers, No. 77 Judd street, was seized with an apoplectic fit, from which he died. An inquest was held.

—In the article on the organization of the Chicago Mining Company, published in yesterday's paper, the name of Colonel J. E. Vinton, formerly of Montana Territory, now of Chicago, one of the Directors, was by mistake printed G. V. Vinton, and the name of Mr. J. K. Fisher, of the Board of Trade, should have been added to the Board of Directors.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7 a. m., 67 degrees; 7:30 a. m., 69; 8 a. m., 70; 8:30 a. m., 70; 9 a. m., 72; 9:30 a. m., 73; 10 a. m., 73; 10:30 a. m., 73; 11 a. m., 74; 11:30 a. m., 76; 12 m., 76; 12:30 p. m., 77; 1 p. m., 78; 1:30 p. m., 78; 2 p. m., 78; 2:30 p. m., 79; 3 p. m., 77; 3:30 p. m., 77; 4 p. m., 78; 4:30 p. m., 76; 5 p. m., 76; 5:30 p. m., 76. In the shade, at noon, the mercury indicated 95 degrees in the sun.

—At a meeting of the Congregational pastors, held last evening, it was determined to make the new law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors the subject of their sermons on Sunday evening next, and they cordially invite churches of all denominations in the city, and all temperance societies of every name and nationality, to send at least five delegates to a meeting for general consultation, to be held next Monday evening in the Congregational Church, at the corner of Ann and Washington streets.

—The ruralizing season is understood to have just begun, but it is already over with some people. The reason why may be gathered from the following fact, which also indicates the need of a "Liquor" law in our section, at least. A member of our local Board of Trade returned on Saturday last from a short stay in the country. He was asked yesterday how he liked it, and replied "Very well." Then came the question, "Have they any whiskey there?" The answer was epigrammatic: "Yes; but it was so poor that we could not drink it; and we were so poor that we could not buy it." Two very good reasons for keeping sober.

Correction.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—It having been erroneously reported that the recent International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, held in Lowell, had adopted resolutions making total abstinence a test of membership, declaring the use of tobacco inconsistent with Christian character, and pledging the Associations to resist the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools, and to make special efforts to place the Bible in every Roman Catholic family, H. Thane Miller, President of the Convention, will to-morrow appear in a card declaring that no such action was taken by the Convention. Such resolutions were introduced, but they were not adopted. The general misapprehension of the facts is placing the Young Mens' Christian Associations of the country in a very false position, and President Miller desires, as far as possible, to present their work properly before the country.

Fires.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 24.—A fire at Monroe, Wis., on Saturday evening, destroyed the main stone buildings of the Monroe Manufacturing Company, comprising the turning shop, the machine shop, and the blacksmith shop. A large quantity of wagon material was also destroyed. The foundry building was not much damaged. The loss is over $25,000; insurance, $5,000.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—A special to the *Sentinel* says a fire last night destroyed the Monroe Manufacturing Company building, at Monroe, Wis., together with its contents. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $5,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.—A Greensboro special to the *Daily News* says a fire broke out at that place last night, in Porter's drug store, burning the Court House, Caldwell's store, Southern Hotel, Melden Hall, Staple's bank, Southern Hotel, Melden Hall, Staple's law office, and other buildings. Loss, $50,000 or more; the only insurance being $5,500, on Porter's drug store. The Court House was the finest in the State, and worth about $30,000. The records of the Court were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MICHIGAN.

St. John's Day at Detroit—Canadian Volunteers Shot While Trespassing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 24.—The anniversary of St. John's Day was to-day observed here by the various French societies by a large street procession and literary exercises and concert in the evening.

At the Canadian volunteers' encampment at Windsor, to-day, there was a very large crowd of visitors, and the evolutions of a brigade drill attracted much interest in the afternoon. The grand sham battle was postponed until Thursday next. Last night one of the volunteers, Corporal Islse, of the Thirtieth Riflemen, trespassed on the strawberry patch of a man named Bennett, and, refusing to halt when ordered, was shot by Bennett, and wounded so that he cannot live.

WISCONSIN.

Fatal Accident in a Shingle Factory at Oshkosh.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 24.—In the shingle factory of Myers & Van Avery, to-day, a girl named Mary McConkey, aged 17 years, was instantly killed by being struck with portions of the clipper or jointer. The machinery was running at full force, when the saws were stopped, thus putting all the power on the jointers, and instantly, from the increased centrifugal force, the wheel of the jointer, about four feet in diameter, burst into a thousand fragments. A large piece, containing one of the knives, struck the girl in the neck, cutting through the jugular vein, spinal cord, and almost the entire neck, killing her instantly. Clots of blood were thrown all over the room, dyeing the shingles, tools, walls, and machinery with crimson gore, and the body of the unfortunate girl was hurled a distance of twelve feet, alighting on a pile of singles.

ILLINOIS.

Knight Templars' Picnic at Plano.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., June 24.—The Knights Templar of Aurora had a picnic excursion to Plano to-day—St. John's day. Six car-loads went down, accompanied by a band of music and, with Masons from other towns, the assemblage numbered three thousand. Lew Steward provided a platform for dancing, swings, and other means of amusement. An incident of the day was a correspondent of the Chicago *Post* who went two miles into the woods to hunt snipe. A bag was set, which he was watching at last accounts.

C. F. Jannet, for twenty-five years past an employe of the Michigan Central, C., B. & Q. Road, and for many years past Superintendent of the locomotive works at Aurora, has resigned.

VAQUERO LIFE.

The Cattle Herders of California—A Farm of 500,000 Acres—"Pikes" and Mexicans—A Peculiar People.

Tulare County (Cal.) Letter to New York Tribune.

From the end of the track the Visalia stage route leads across Firebaugh's Ferry. On one side of the river are wheat fields, on the other you find only cattle. Miller & Lux own forty miles of land on the western side of the San Joaquin; and other persons own almost equally great tracts. It is said that Mr. Miller is the possessor of half a million acres in this State; he has nearly 100,000 cattle; and, being a shrewd business man, he is fencing in his great estate to reserve it for his own cattle.

Miller and Lux have now about 125 miles of fence built, and will build 100 miles more. Fencing costs them from $500 to $650 per mile.

At Firebaugh's I fell at once from California into Texas. Who drives wild cattle must himself be wild, I suppose. I found myself in the evening in a large room used as a store and shop, where eighteen or twenty vaqueros or cattle-herders sat about an open fire, and smoked, and chewed, and swore, and spat with great gravity and decorum. Some were Americans from Missouri or Texas—the persons called "Pikes" in this State—some were Mexicans, who come in with jingling spurs, and with riding trousers made of calf skin, with the hair left on, which gave them quite a startling and disgusting satyr-like look. There is nothing picturesque about the Pike. He is a creature for use, and not for ornament. As I sat among these men after supper, I began to think I should have to take some care not to be spit on; but the accuracy, neatness and precision of their aim presently reassured me. One fellow, lounging on the counter behind me, spat over my hat; a vigorous cross-fire was kept up by two others across the toes of my shoes; a scattered but unintermitting rain fell in the centre of the floor, and occasionally the fire received a douche; but I believe I may safely say that no accident occurred in the whole course of the evening. It happened that Mr. Miller himself was present that evening. He is a German by birth, short, alert in his movements, neatly dressed, and with a good nose, a low forehead, but a remarkably expressive countenance. He busied himself with instructions to his foreman, smoking meanwhile, and I was amused to see that when once he got up from his chair, a vaquero slipped into it—and, as there were more people than chairs, after wandering about the room for a while, exposed to a battery of tobacco juice, the owner of half a million acres finally squatted down in the wood-box, at the side of the fire, and prudently took care not to get up again until he went off to bed. His men gave him a good name for liberality and kindness. He began life poor in this State, less than eighteen years ago, and has made his fortune "in cattle."

The next morning I had an opportunity to study a little the manners and customs of these men. They do everything on horse-back; and the lasso—or *riata*, as it is more commonly called here, lasso being properly a verb I find—is a sort of third arm to them. It was desired to single out half a dozen horses from a herd of twenty-five or thirty confined in a stable yard. So the horses were let out of the yard, cornered by two horsemen in a fence-corner, and then one man, fixing his eyes on the horse he wanted, dashed into the herd, flung his *riata*, and unfailingly secured the prize. The cattle range is divided into ranches, each of which has a foreman, responsible to the proprietor for the cattle on the place. These men receive, I was told, from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum, and their food and necessary travelling expenses. Under them are vaqueros. The cattle range as they please over an enormous extent of land; when market cattle are wanted, or when it is thought expedient to drive a brand to new pastures, a foreman sets out with from twelve to eighteen men on horseback, accompanied by a wagon which bears provisions and the blankets of the men, as well as a cook. Three horses are taken along for each man, for the business is not easy. They separate, and hunt up the cattle they want,—each ranche has its distinct brand,—and they all drive toward one point. Meeting there, which may be 100 or 150 miles from their destination, they combine forces to drive the whole herd slowly to the place where they are wanted. This demands watchfulness, both night and day; and men are up from 12 o'clock at night until 6 the next night, one-half keeping watch all night; and all, of course, being on horseback all day. The men receive $30 per month, and own their saddles and accoutrements.

Do the men marry? I asked one of the foremen. He was a little puzzled at my question. He presently replied: "No; they live with Spanish women. When children are born, if they can't take care of them, some more prosperous friend, who is the man's 'padrone,' takes charge of them. Very few ever marry. They change about a good deal. There are no schools for the children; no churches. The men drink more or less." This is the substance of replies to many inquiries I made, and as I rode over the plain I saw no schools or churches, not even a Catholic priest. It seems to be a wild, rough, godless, and disreputable sort of a life, in which the rich employer, kind and liberal as he may be, gives no heed to the morals of his men, or to their intelligence.

The Presidential Dog-Cart.

The Presidential dog-cart is considered the most stylish thing of the kind ever seen at Long Branch. It is his favorite vehicle. I saw it pass up Ocean avenue. Let me describe it. Do you see that pair of large, well-matched horses? Indeed, they are so much alike in color, shape, and action, you conclude at once some horse party has had a hand in the buying of these for their fortunate owner. And the harnesses, too,—bright, massively golden, and gorgeous,—are strictly in keeping with the magnificence of the horses; so that so far as both of these are concerned, you are also reminded of the equipages of the wealthy and aristocratic, if your thoughts have ever turned in that direction. But still more conspicuous as they approach you, are the driver and his companion. Jet isn't a circumstance to the blackness of their faces, while their costumes are white corduroy and white flannel, trimmed with silver, with white top-boots as nearly as you can make out, and the contrast between their costumes and glossy hats and faces is as marked and distinct as daylight and darkness. The taller holds the reins, but he is equal to the emergency, and, so far as the unpracticed white eye can determine, there is not a ripple of any kind on his Nubian face. The shorter seems entirely for ornament, and sits with his arms folded across his chest—a black and white monument to wealth and social greatness. The carriage is such as the fox-hunting people of another country go to the "meet" with. The part whereon sit the driver and his ally is considerably elevated above the rear, while the rear, which by the bold Briton is used for the transportation of his bird-dogs, is here converted into a seat for the proprietor of all this Fisky splendor. Perhaps you like carriages painted yellow,—it's altogether a matter of taste,—and, if so, you would like this one, for the sides and the under parts are pale yellow, not a sickly, but a sort of an aristocratic poetical pale, while the rest of the vehicle is black. And that man there, with a round head surmounted by a white stovepipe hat, with a face that don't indicate anything in particular, and particularly don't indicate anything, you would be likely to mistake for greatness, but seems to give show both of the larder and the cellar. "Why, that's the President," says an honest Jersey gardener. "No." "Oh, yes; I know that team. 'Tis just the biggest fetch on this shore, stranger." "You don't mean to tell me that this is the man I saw on a bay horse near the apple-tree in Virginia?" "I don't know nothing about no Virginia apple-tree, but that's Grant, the President of the United States, and them bays and them niggers just lay over anything I ever see." Of course, the President may drive in just such vehicles as he admires. But there were tax-payers within hearing who whistled and said something about Helmbold and Fisk, and I could not help comparing this black-and-yellow dog-cart with an ambulance I had seen that afternoon standing in front of the Presidential stables,—now ingloriously converted into a market wagon,—and such as I once saw this same man riding in over the bloody soil of Virginia. But the times have changed, and the man.—*Long Branch Correspondent.*

SUNSTROKE.

Its Symptoms and Treatment.

The symptoms of sunstroke are at once uniform and diverse—uniform in their general outline, and diverse in their especial details. In the ordinary form,—that which may be spoken of as the cerebro-spinal variety,—after more or less distinct warning, in the shape of such premonitory symptoms as headache, disordered vision, intense weariness, etc., the subject becomes unconscious, sometimes suddenly, sometimes more gradually. The laborer will fall senseless in the street; in the hospital the comrades of a sick man will have their attention attracted by his heavy breathing, only to find that natural sleep has passed by insensible degrees into fatal coma or stupor. With this insensibility there is always associated intense heat of the skin. To the hand, the surface feels intensely hot; nor is the sensation a deceptive one—the heat of the body exceeds that attained in almost any other affection. A thermometer placed in the arm-pit, instead of indicating 99 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of health, rises generally to 109 degrees, in some cases even to 113. From the peculiar pungency of this heat, the technical term *calor mordax*, or biting heat, has been applied to it.

The surface may or may not be pale; very often it is dusky, with a livid, bluish-purple hue. The eyes are sometimes wild and restless, sometimes fixed and glaring, sometimes dull, with the leaden hue of approaching death. The pupils at first are generally contracted; in the later stages they are often widely dilated. With these symptoms of intense fever are others betokening nervous disturbance. In some cases these are of the nature of paralysis, the patient lying apparently in the deepest sleep, not a muscle moving, not a limb raised, not an eyelid quivering. In other cases this peaceful though deadly calm is replaced by a wild tempest—raging delirium, wild screams, as though of intensest agony or uncontrollable passion, furious convulsions, following one another like the rapid discharges of a galvanic battery, throwing the body in all directions, twisting it into every conceivable shape, the countenance mocking the derisive laughter of the maniac, or knotted into an expression of agony. In another and perhaps more common class of cases the unconscious patient is simply restless, muttering incoherent words, tossing about on the bed, showing, perhaps, also signs of local paralysis. There appears to be a curious connection between this variety of symptoms and the difference of races. The Anglo-Saxon rarely becomes wildly delirious, whilst this is the most common symptom amongst the Latin nations. Frenchmen thus attacked often become melancholic, and develop an irresistible tendency to suicide, so that soldiers on the march will suddenly shoot themselves.

Whatever be the form of the attack, generally as the minutes pass the symptoms are intensified; the quick pulse of the first onset becomes more and more feeble, the labored breathing noisy and stertorous, the surface darker and darker as respiration fails; and death at last is brought about by asphyxia, or sometimes by the almost consentaneous fading away of respiration and circulation.

The one great symptom, the centre of the group in all forms of the disease, is the high temperature. If the skin be cool, the case is not sunstroke. After death the high temperature continues, and is said sometimes even to rise higher. Decomposition follows with exceeding rapidity. On post-mortem examinations the only appearances of striking importance are—a condition of blood similar to that seen in low fevers, a rigid, contracted state of the heart, in which it feels almost like wood, and a great tendency toward the rapid but transient development of that peculiar stiffening which at some time after death takes possession of the muscular tissues.

Now that the true nature of the disease is known, the method of treatment becomes most obvious, and we learn not merely what to do, but also what not to do. As heat is the cause of the symptoms, common sense points to the abstraction of the heat in some way as the mode of cure. And here again vivisection comes into play. I have taken an animal, comatose, paralyzed by heat, apparently dying, and plunged it into a bucket of cold water. The temperature of the sufferer at once rapidly fell until it reached the normal point, and just in proportion that of the water in the bucket rose. As the animal cooled, its respirations became more regular, the unsteady whirr of the heart was stilled, by-and-by the eyelids were lifted, and out from the glassy eye came the beams of new life. If the period of unconsciousness had been short, the animal was in a few hours apparently as well as ever; if long, the animal would recover sufficiently to recognize its surroundings and to struggle for release, but when allowed to escape, the paralyzed limbs and the slow, imperfect progression indicated the profound injury the nervous system had received, and in a few hours the animal would be dead.

The lesson of these experiments are too plain to be overlooked. Whatever is to be done in this disease must be done quickly. Clinical as well as experimental observation enforces this doctrine. There should, in such cases, be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is so simple, the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, have a cool head to be useful. Not every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is, fortunately, one criterion so easy of application that any one can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open the shirt-bosom, and lay the hand upon his chest; if the skin be cool, you may rest assured that, whatever may be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin be burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to the waist, and bucketfull after bucketfull of cold water be dashed over him until consciousness begins to return or the intense heat of the surface be abated.—*From an article on "Sunstroke," by H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., in the July Number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

Clandestine Marriage of the Daughter of a Well-Known San Francisco Clergyman.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 15.

The Rev. Horatio Stebbins realizes by this time the truth of the Shakspearean sentiment, "Love laughs at locksmiths." If he doesn't, it is not the fault of his charming daughter, Miss Mary Louise. About two years ago this young lady met her fate in the person of a young man named Schroder. He was a very young man,—not over 20,—and earned his living by selling tickets at the Pavilion Skating Rink.

He looked out of the little ticket-window, and his eyes fell upon Miss Mary. She looked in at the little ticket-window, and her eyes fell up him. Tableau—blushes, mutual starts, and finally love. An acquaintance was soon formed, and the children fairly reveled in their new-born attachment. For a short time young Schroder called on the young lady at her father's house, but finally the good Doctor's mental nostrils were assailed by the odor of a long-tailed mice, and he mildly suggested that he thought the Stebbins visiting circle was already large enough without the addition of Mr. Schroder. In short, he told the young lady she must no longer receive his attentions. He said she was entirely too young to think of marriage, and besides, Mr. Schroder would not be his choice for a son-in-law.

Miss Mary then met her lover clandestinely. She would go to the Skating Rink daily, and wait for Schroder to get through his duties, when they would skate together for hours. They were constantly together when away from the parental eye, and had no thought outside of their own happiness. Finally Mr. Stebbins despaired of breaking up the intimacy except by sending the young lady away for a time. He made arrangements to place her in school in Germany, in the hope that absence would conquer the love he had so long endeavored to dispel.

She was to start for New York on the 6th of June. On the 5th she asked permission to go and see some friends and bid them good-by. She went out, met Schroder, and the two quietly went over to San Leandro, got a license, and were married. Schroder brought his bride back to the city, and she returned to her father's house. Next morning she started in company with her aunt—Miss Fisher—for New York, *en route* for Europe. A few days after this, some busybody happened to see the entry of the marriage in the San Leandro records, and hastened as fast as his legs could carry him, to inform Dr. Stebbins. To say that the outraged parent was surprised and shocked, hardly expresses it. He was frantic.

He went to Schroder's place of business, the London and San Francisco Bank, to interview that gentleman without a moment's delay, and there learned the truth. "Well," said the good Doctor, "if that is the case, I must telegraph Miss Fisher to return."

"And what about Mary?" asked the self-imposed son-in-law. "Well, sir," said the Doctor, "since she is your wife, my advice to you is to look after her. You will find her in New York," and with that he turned on his heel and left the bank.

He then telegraphed Miss Fisher at New York not to sail for Europe until she heard from him, and a letter is now on the way. It is said that the letter contains a brief note to the young lady, denouncing her for her unfilial conduct and informing her that henceforth she must look to her husband for protection. In short, it is said, the Doctor disowns his daughter forever.

The young bride is very beautiful, has, or had, a host of friends, and will probably make young Schroder supremely happy. He, like her, is very young, but has good habits and has a fair start in life. Let us hope that the good Doctor's wrath will soon subside and all yet be happiness and peace between him and his children.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A South-Bender Murdered in Cold Blood—His Head Split Open with an Axe.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, June 22.

Yesterday morning a telegram was sent here from Michigan City, stating that a man named E. W. Raplee, and belonging in South Bend, had been murdered the night previous. It was soon ascertained that his wife was in the city, keeping house in a part of Mrs. Harris' residence, on Washington street. Mrs. Raplee was so stricken with grief when informed of the awful affair that she was nearly crazed, and but little could be learned of her beyond the fact that her husband left home on Monday night for Michigan City, on business, he being engaged in furnishing materials to watchmakers and jewelers. From telegrams received from Michigan City yesterday noon, it appears that on the night of the tragedy, Mr. Raplee went down to the dock a fishing, and while sitting there he was approached from behind and his head split open with an axe, the blow killing him instantly. The despatch stated that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbing him, but from the fact that only his pocket-book was robbed, and ten dollars in money and his gold watch remained untouched, together with threats that were made against him in the past, it is evident that robbery was not the object of the cold-blooded murder.

Mr. Raplee was sometime since engaged in the Michigan prison, at Jackson, as overseer of the cabinet-shops, and while occupying that position incurred the hate of some of the convicts, who avowed revenge and threatened to "cut his heart out." Since resigning his place in the prison, Mr. Raplee has, until quite recently, been engaged in selling what is known as Gates' Patent Peanut Roaster, and for several months had personal charge of the one on Washington street, now owned by George Gish. While here he was uneasy, as some of those who had threatened him were out of prison, and had several times made attempts on his life. Two of them, it is supposed, from their actions, tried to effect an entrance into his house one night, only a short time ago, and he drove them away. The probability is that these same men kept watch of him until they at last found an opportunity to revenge themselves.

Wilber E. Gorsuch went down to Michigan City to take charge of Mr. Raplee's body, which will be sent to Jackson for burial. Mrs. Raplee has already gone thither. Mr. Raplee was about forty-five years of age, and leaves, besides his wife, two sons who are in the employ of railroad companies in Michigan. He had $6,000 insurance on his life—$5,000 in the Chicago Mutual Protection and $1,000 in the Mishawaka Company. The latter company is all right but we know nothing concerning the reliability of the former.

AFTER ANOTHER.

Government Officers Trying to Bag Another Southerner.

From the Detroit Free Press, June 22.

Some two weeks ago a man giving his name as Elliott Ellis, but whose right name is otherwise, arrived at Windsor from Georgia. He has kept very quiet, and has been seen upon the street but a few times since his arrival, never going to the ferry dock, and refusing to come over to this side or to go to the sulphur springs. If Ellis is not a friend of the man Simpson, arrested at London, Ontario, a few days ago, he has committed some offence against the Federal laws which made it prudent for him to leave Georgia and make for foreign territory. What is the nature of the offence is not known, but it is certain that ever since Tuesday the United States officials have been endeavoring to get hold of the man. They came here on that day, crossed to Windsor, and after considerable trouble, secured board with private families, not caring to have landlords or hotel guests questioning the cause of their presence in the town. They speedily found where Ellis was located, and have laid several plans to get hold of him. Wednesday one of the two, or else some person on this side, sent the Georgian over a letter which was meant to entrap him. The writer signed himself "P. P. Bennett," and asked Ellis to meet him at the Detroit Post Office at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning on "a matter of great importance." In a postscript the writer said: "If you come it will be as good as three thousand dollars in your pocket."

The letter failed to bring the man over. Both officers were for an hour stationed in a saloon at the ferry dock, ready to pounce upon the man if he landed, and it is asserted that other parties were stationed at the Post Office, to watch for Ellis in case he came over on the railroad boats to keep the appointment.

For the last three days a stranger, not known to any one, but supposed to be a Government official, has watched every train which has left the depot at Windsor, and has scrutinized passengers so closely that he has felt called upon to apologize by saying that he was looking for a robber. An unknown man came to this side, yesterday, and secured a small boat, which he hid under the dock at Windsor.

The facts related above were made known to certain parties in Windsor yesterday, and it is said that the two strangers are to be brought up with a round turn. Both were being looked for yesterday afternoon, and if it is ascertained that they are officials dogging Ellis' steps, the chances are that they will feel like taking the first ferry boat to this side. If they won't explain they will be warned off as suspicious characters. Whoever they are, there is no question that they have been keeping track of Ellis, for they have several times inquired about him, and the letter alone is sufficient proof. Ellis refuses to be "interviewed," saying that he will make an explanation after certain matters have settled themselves. He admits that he was a Captain in the First Georgia Cavalry Regiment, and he carries on his face a scar received from a Union sabre.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The total expenses of the last General Assembly (two sessions) aggregate $596,925.91.

—Alton city bonds are quoted 105.

—The slander case, just tried in Whiteside County, Emily I. Holmes against Dennison F. Holmes, terminated last Friday in favor of Mrs. Holmes, in the sum of $3,000.

—At the dedication of the Wesleyan Chapel, in Bloomington, last Sunday, Mayor Funk led off with a subscription of $500; F. M. Funk, $300; D. M. Funk, $300; Asa Funk, T. C. Funk, and Mrs. A. B. Funk, $100 each; and Eugene Funk, $25.

—About 10 1-2 o'clock Tuesday morning, the pay car of the Illinois Central Railroad came in from the south. When it reached the crossing at Priest's Mill, some miscreant threw a stone through the window, and it struck Paymaster Comstock in the forehead, cutting a gash.—*Decatur Republican.*

—Massac is to have a city incorporation. They had a meeting, and carried the motion by a vote of 39 for to 9 against.

WISCONSIN.

Those who enjoyed a sail in the bay yesterday report a yellow scum upon the water, which emitted an unmistakable odor of sulphur. Though this is not unusual during the heated term, it never was so apparent as yesterday. The water, too, was very clear in places.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, June 24.*

—The State Superintendent has apportioned the sum of $163,268.43, upon 418,637 school children, on the basis of 39 cents per scholar, the same as last year.

IOWA.

Oskaloosa is claimed as the future railway centre of Central Iowa.

—Davenport has a $10,000 breach of promise suit—Jerusha Cunningham *vs.* Peter Ozias.

—General M. M. Trumbull, of Dubuque, Revenue Collector, has completed his annual tour for collection purposes, and rejoices in a $78,000 excess over last year.

—Judge Chase sent back the Marshall Grand Jury because it found no bills against the liquor sellers. The jury immediately summoned His Honor to tell what he knew about it.

INDIANA.

Charles M. Walker, formerly Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and more recently editor of the Sedalia (Missouri) *Times*, succeeds the Rev. Geo. C. Harding as editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*.

—A new passenger depot at Richmond has been completed two months, but is not yet used, because of a quarrel between the city and the company.

—Fort Wayne mechanics have thus far resisted all efforts to excite a strike.

—The Indianapolis *Daily Commercial* is dead, but the *Mirror* is to be revived.

—Last Thursday afternoon, Seward White, an estimable young man, was drowned at Mishawaka.

—S. T. Montgomery, editor of the Mishawaka *Enterprise*, is missing.

MICHIGAN.

—H. N. Walker, of Detroit, has purchased a two ninths interest in the property owned by John L. Spurr, at Marquette, for $25,000.

—Dr. Hunks, of New York, is invited to the Presidency of Adrian College, at $1,500 a year.

—The difficulties which hindered the negotiations of the French & Millard Paper Manufacturing Company for one-third the power of the Niles Hydraulic Company, and for land for race and buildings on the west side of the river, have all been happily overcome. Contracts have been concluded, and work will begin at once.

—There is an attempt to oust the city officers of Coldwater, because the Inspectors of Election, in all the wards except the Second, adjourned the polls one hour for dinner.

—President N. J. Morrison, of Olivet College, has resigned.

—At Big Rapids, last Thursday evening, a young man named McGregor, employed in T. D. Stinson's sawmill, son of the engineer, was caught by the main belt, drawn over the pulley, and so crushed that it was impossible to recognize him, and when it was found that somebody was killed, it was necessary to call all the employes together and determine who was killed.

OHIO.

A State dam 1,700 feet long is to be built at Grand Rapids, on the Maumee.

—Two boys, firing a navy revolver, at Medina, so annoyed Joseph Reno that he undertook to stop them and was shot in the face.

—It is rumored that the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad will shortly pass under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

NEW YORK.

The 70 miles remaining to complete the Midland Railroad will be laid in six weeks, and the route opened from Oswego to Jersey City.

—The New York City Directory, just out, has 211 144 names, indicating a population of 1,056,220, an increase of 51 000 over last year.

KENTUCKY.

A Louisville jury holds that the Connecticut Mutual must pay $2,000 on the life of F. S. Siegel, notwithstanding the intemperance of deceased led to *delirium tremens*.

—Louisville papers are discussing modes of treatment for hydrophobia, some forty or fifty citizens having been bitten by mad dogs.

DELAWARE.

The strawberry crop has been very short this year, owing chiefly to the dry weather. The "Peninsula" has sent out 3,472,000 quarts.

—The peach crop will, it is estimated, be 1,500,000 baskets, against 2,650,000, and worth more money than last year.

NEVADA.

The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is so poor—American rail—that accidents frequently occur on the Truckee Division, notwithstanding precautions used.

—Another heavy mining sale to English capitalists has just taken place, at Eureka. The Bullwhacker, Dunderberg, Lord Byron, El Dorado, and Tecoma are among the mines purchased. Extensive reduction works will be erected immediately by the company.

CALIFORNIA.

Only about $20,000 of the $75,000 insurance on the life of the late R. B. Swain, of San Francisco, is collected; other policies having lapsed.

—A new variety of wheat in California weighs 64 pounds to the bushel, 84 bushels to the acre.

—Public opinion at San Francisco compelled the Supervisors to withhold the proposed grant of sixty acres, on Union Bay, to the Central Pacific Railroad, the vote to postpone being 7 to 5.

—Five hundred convicts at San Quentin took the opportunity of Governor Booth's official visit to "strike" for better food. The result was that eleven ringleaders were double ironed, and the food found to be of excellent quality.

Gambling Among Piute Indians.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.

About the only vice which our Piute Indians are addicted is gambling. They are inveterate gamblers, perhaps, because it is about the only way they have of amusing themselves. Among the lumber-yards and great timber-yards about the mines, these warm days there are to be seen groups of forty and fifty, male and female, all eagerly engaged in card-playing or wistfully looking on. In rambling about town, half a dozen such groups may be met within a single day. Half dollars seem to be quite plentiful among them, and not unfrequently gold coins are to be seen put up as stakes. Some of the women are quite as sharp as the men, and are up to all the dodges known to the whites, understanding marked cards as well as the most experienced American sport. The proprietor of a drug store in this city tells us that a squaw who comes to his place to buy cards will take only a certain kind. Although he can see no difference in the cards he is selling, she will at once pick out what she wants, and will call them out by the backs as fast as he could by looking at the faces. This squaw and her brother are the big gamblers of all the camps in the neighborhood of this place and also those of Gold Hill, and have things pretty much their own way. A good illustration of their love of gambling is to be found in the case of a young Piute, at Fort Churchill, a few years since, when that military post was in full blast. He first lost his money, then his blanket, and one article of clothing after another. Finally, when he was nearly naked, his opponent offered to play him for his hair, he to be allowed to cut out a lock of a certain size every time he won. The winning Indian was facetious, and so cleared the youngster's head of every hair upon it, except a bunch left here and there where they would present the most ridiculous appearance. When turned loose in this shape, the boy became the laughing-stock of the whole camp. The Indians—squaws, bucks, and all—fairly screamed out with laughter, and lay down and rolled upon the ground as the comical figure met their gaze.

The Career of Walter Montgomery's Spurious Widow—Drives One Husband to Suicide and Another into Bankruptcy.

A Boston letter writer gives in a Western journal some new details regarding the career of the adventures who was married in London to the late well-known actor, Walter Montgomery, a marriage which was almost immediately followed by the suicide of the bridegroom. This woman was one of the coryphees at a Boston theatre when she attracted the attention of an old but wealthy citizen, who was foolish enough to marry her. The union was not a happy one, as the woman soon developed a fondness for fast society, which was anything but agreeable to her aged spouse. Finally, she ran away and visited England, where, as is well known, she was married to Mr. Montgomery, who was on the point of visiting the United States.

It has been said that his mortification on discovering the true character of the person whom he had wedded drove him to the desperate step of taking his own life in preference to meeting the scorn which he expected to receive from the world when the facts should become known.

Mr. Montgomery dead and buried, the spurious widow returned to her legitimate husband in Boston, who appears to have been so infatuated with the unprincipled adventuress as to have lost all regard for his own honor or good name. The treacherous woman was received with open arms and supplied with unlimited sums of money. She appeared in public on every occasion with all possible display, making a profuse and ostentatious expenditure of her husband's wealth. In the course of a few months the foolish old gentleman's means were all squandered away, and very recently his name has appeared in the list of bankrupts. As might have been expected, the woman who had caused his ruin deserted him as soon as his ability to administer to her extravagance had failed.

What the South Wants.

From the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, objects to the view taken by the *Evening Post* of the Fifth Avenue conference, and writes:

"The *Evening Post* proceeds without reflection. The chance remarks which I made to the conference seemed to represent the Southern delegates present, and they were based upon the idea that there could be no solid revenue reform until the South is re-established in that moral, no less than political, franchise which must be a condition precedent to the safe and wholesome consideration of such economic questions. I tried to show, and I think I did show, that the South is not behind the West in this matter of revenue reform; but that greater questions—questions nearer home—pre-engage us; that we must dispose of these questions or be erected into a huddle of rotton boroughs, which will render the solution sought by the Free-Traders impossible. The nomination of Mr. Greeley has already poured a flood of national sentiment into the South, which will, in its time and way, bring the Free-Trade elements of the two sections into practical rapport. This is certainly something, I think, as a revenue reformer, it is a great deal; but I am quite sure that the hope of its realization proceeds from no sectional feeling, and still less from a desire for 'a sweet morsel of revenge,' which is furthest from the Southern mind. The same general train of thought ran through several of the speeches made by the Southern gentlemen present, going to show that the South is not indifferent to the revenue topics, and entirely contradicting the spirit ascribed to us by the *Evening Post*.

"HENRY WATTERSON.

"Brevoort House, June 21, 1872."

A Praying Dog.

From the Springfield Republican.

The article in a late *Republican*, respecting the musical attainments of a dog, brings vividly to mind a recent incident in the experience of the writer, quite as remarkable. While visiting a friend in a Western city, it was the daily practice of the host to convene his family for morning and evening devotions, and, at the close, the whole family united in audibly repeating the Lord's Prayer. A small terrier dog had been a pet in the family many years, and, when the response commenced, he would join by uttering a low whine, modulating his voice in unison with the others, and emphasizing the amen with a peculiar snap. To a stranger, unaccustomed to this canine development of the religious element, the scene was so intensely ludicrous that his dogship was never permitted to exhibit his remarkable gift of prayer when others than the family were present, and was excluded on all such occasions, except when overlooked, as on the occasion referred to.